

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

INVISIBLE AGENCIES.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dream't of in your philosophy."

FAITH in the laws of the physical world is universal. Unvarying experience has worn out any tendencies to scepticism here, which human nature is elsewhere prone to exhibit. We can leave the material world to look after itself, or rather to be looked after by its Creator—and we can do so without distrust. We scatter our seed upon the surface of the soil, confident that the hidden and mysterious principle of life which it contains, operated upon by surrounding influences, will develop itself; and, by a process which we can neither understand nor control, will gradually assimilate to itself the nourishment which earth affords, clothe itself in its appropriate form, expand and bloom, and yield its appointed fruit. What that vitality is which thus multiplies itself, wherein that life and energy consist which, out of rough, unorganised, and dissimilar materials, weaves with unerring skill the graceful foliage, paints and perfumes the flower, and forms and flavours the fruit, which minister gratification to the several organs of sense, we know not. It is, to us, invisible—an ever present, ever active, but ever incomprehensible mystery. Subtle, however, as it is—beyond the range of our control—far enough away from the cognisance of our senses, we believe in it. The laws of nature are realities to us. We never hesitate to trust them. We rely upon their constancy. We are not incredulous of their power. We harness them to our own designs, and by an intelligent application of them, make them work out for us the purposes of our own will. We talk about the wisdom of Nature, and the certainty, as well as adequacy, of her provisions. We do more. We believe in both; and, feeling the pertinency of the question, "Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature?" we never make the foolish attempt.

There are also providential laws, the cycle of whose operations is on a much more extensive scale—which require a much longer period, than do physical ones, to develop the full amount of their inherent energy—but which, nevertheless, like those of the natural world, are uniform and unvarying. In the certainty of these we have less faith, but no less solid grounds for faith. So large an induction, however, is necessary, in order to make us acquainted with their results, that the testimony of experience seems oftentimes to falter, and we suspect because we are not always in a position to prove. Within this sphere we are more apt to meddle, and in the place of simple childlike trust, we try, by the application of human wisdom, and occasionally by the dogmatism of human legislation, to command effects which Providence alone can compass. The equilibrium of the sexes we do, indeed, leave to establish and maintain itself without our care—and accordingly it is maintained. The relation of population to the means of subsistence, we used to fancy could be managed without our interference—but a single and extremely partial apparent variation in the working of this law, has made our political economists sceptical as to its existence, and, therefore, they have tried their hand in producing something better. The connexion between demand and supply, although no less certain, is far less confidently trusted; and multitudinous, indeed, have been the enactments whereby men have sought to remedy what they took to be a defect—enactments which have done little more than prove that great social laws are best let alone—that they will admit of no amendment—that they are fully competent to their own work—that they are perfectly independent, for success, of the wisdom or foresight of mortals—and that, when least tampered with, they are most effective. In the social world, as well as in the physical, there are germs of vitality which may be safely left to clothe themselves with form, to push themselves into external manifestation, and to put on the body which best becometh them, without our assistance—which our intermeddling can only injure—which live and flourish, whether we tend them or neglect them—which grow up out of the mind of God, and which were neither created nor can be fashioned by the hand of man.

If we have succeeded in making ourselves understood, it will appear that there are great physical and social agencies, affecting the interests and well-being of man, which are wisely placed beyond the reach of his control—agencies, the certainty of whose operation is not made dependent upon his management—which, whilst they are carried out by human instrumentality, are in no manner affected by human superintendence. These mysterious principles, which are ever working out results most intimately associated with our temporal welfare, as they are not evolved out of political arrangements, so they continue to work out their great and important effects without the aid of earthly governments. They have life in themselves; and they will go on living, working, and blessing mankind, whether rulers give their permission or withhold it.

If, then, in the spiritual world—if within that sphere wherein all

our profounder and more momentous interests lie coiled up, we should find a similar wise and beneficent arrangement—if it should become apparent, that there too, as elsewhere, the invisible principles of life, of growth, of generation, will not only exist but operate, take form, and show themselves in characteristic and palpable results, without the intervention of legislative authority, we need not be smitten with astonishment. Analogy might lead us to anticipate thus much; nor, after what we have seen in the physical and social worlds, can we reasonably expect that, in a matter of importance so immensely superior, the well-being of man should be suspended upon the chances of political wisdom, or of political integrity. Faith in the sufficiency of the voluntary principle—faith in the adequacy of those laws which the Supreme himself has established for the maintenance of religion, is not wholly without grounds upon which to rest itself. The assumption can hardly be regarded as self-evident, that were rulers to leave Christianity to itself, Christianity would soon expire. Its progression may, after all, be secured and regulated by general and inherent laws which statesmen can neither comprehend nor wield. At all events, the belief of this cannot, in the face of analogy, be set down as tantamount to the abjuration of one's reason. They who adopt this doctrine may, it is true, be mistaken; but to the calm observer, it is not *prima facie* an absurdity.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are far from urging these reflections as a valid argument in favour of the system we have undertaken to advocate. They are thrown out, rather, with a view of begetting for the question a respectful consideration. We think they go far to show that the matter in hand is not one which may be disposed of by a sneer. Taking into account the phenomena which surround us, it is surely not too much to affirm that there are some things in this world of ours, very nearly affecting, too, our largest interests, which are not the product of legislative contrivance—things which root themselves in the will of the Creator, and which can exist and flourish, not only without, but in spite of, human governments. We see no very profound depth in that philosophy which is sceptical in respect of everything but the potency of human wisdom—which fancies that the world can never go on without the intervention of state sagacity—which can trust nothing beyond the reach of our management, and which shuts its eyes to the fact that the plans of universal government are not contingent for success upon the sayings and doings of political economists or men in office. Whether the Christian religion be or be not one of those realities, which possesses a native and inherent vitality, is assuredly a question into which a searching investigation is not precluded by the obvious necessity of the case. It may be that the Founder of our faith has his own laws for the establishment of his own kingdom; and it may be that those laws will be effective independently of the patronage of civil rulers. Possibly, the triumph and dominion of Christ may be a matter which infinite wisdom has not suspended upon the *fiat* of Cæsar. We say not that it is so; but we do say that they who maintain this dogma are entitled to be heard.

At York assizes, an action of replevin was brought by Mr John Dale against George Pollard and Benjamin Briggs Popplewell, churchwardens, and two constables of Bradford. Mr Dale refused to pay a rate levied by the churchwardens and a minority of the parishioners; the majority having previously declared themselves against a permanent rate. A warrant of distress was issued, under which some account books belonging to Mr Dale were seized; and it was now contended that a rate could not be valid which was made by a minority of the parishioners. After some discussion, it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for Mr Dale for the sum of £3 3s.; the facts to be put into a special case for an appeal.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE ARMY.—A circumstance lately occurred in Chichester, which will probably be read with interest by every lover of religious liberty. The reserve battalion of the 71st regiment of Highlanders, soon after their arrival at Chichester barracks, expressed their unwillingness, as presbyterians, to be marched on Sabbath days to the established church. As there is no presbyterian kirk in the city, they chose to worship at an independent chapel where the services differ scarcely in any point from their own. The Rev. J. Benson, A. M., independent minister, engaged to perform an extra service for them on Sabbath afternoons, as they (being about 400 strong) could not be accommodated at the morning or evening services. After they had attended the first Sabbath, certain opinions were expressed by the ecclesiastical authorities, on the point at issue, which induced the colonel to order the men back again to the established church on the following Sunday. Accordingly, to the disappointment of the independent minister, not a soldier appeared at chapel in the afternoon. True it is, these descendants of the covenanters were marched to St Paul's church, Chichester, but, on halting at the gates, they refused to enter. The only argument they used was, "This is na our place o' worship." They were told if they did not go in, they must be wheeled round and return to the barracks.

About a hundred were induced to go in—the remainder were marched back again to their quarters. Soon after the sermon was begun, those who had gone in, not liking the doctrine of the preacher, or perhaps regretting that they had separated from their comrades, made a simultaneous movement, and absolutely walked out of the church! On Monday morning the Rev. J. Benson waited upon the colonel to expostulate with him on what he deemed a violation of liberty of conscience, and also of the rights of soldiers in the British army. In the course of the week a letter was received from the Major-general commanding the district, authorising Mr Benson to preach to the troops during their stay in Chichester, and ordering the men to be marched down to the independent chapel by the captain on duty for the day. The letter was publicly read to the men in the barrack yard, by order of the colonel; and on the following Sunday the gallant Highlanders returned to what they termed “their ain place o’ worship.” The band (without instruments) conducted the singing. The Scotch version of the psalms was used on Sabbath afternoons, and a serjeant acted as precentor, giving out every two lines. Their devout attention, and the general rustling of the leaves of bibles, seemed to imply, that like their presbyterian fathers of old, they were accustomed to submit the merits of a sermon to the law and to the testimony. About a month ago Captain Peel, nephew of the Premier, and Lord Arthur Lennox, major of the regiment, and M.P. for Chichester, voluntarily accompanied the captain on duty to the afternoon service, at the independent chapel. His lordship expressed his cordial approbation of the religious predilections of the men, and his readiness, if necessary, to express the same opinion in the house of Commons. The regiment is now on the Atlantic on its voyage to Canada.—*From a Correspondent.*

PEWS IN CHURCHES.—The Camden Society of Cambridge, in conjunction with several of the archdeacons, and, it is said, under the sanction of the bishops generally, are making an effort to do away with pews in churches, and to substitute open benches. They have just circulated the following reasons in favour of their plan:—“1. Because in the good old times, when churches were first built, and for many years after, there were no pews at all. 2. Because they were invented at first by people who thought themselves too good to pray by the side of their neighbours, and who were in those days too proud to join in the service of God with such as were poorer than themselves. 3. Because they were a part of the wicked system of those men who murdered their anointed sovereign, King Charles the Martyr, and overthrew for a time the church, and brought all kinds of miseries on this kingdom. 4. Because when the fashion of pews first came in, it was strictly forbidden by many bishops and others, who had authority in our church; and, if our bishops and archdeacons do not now so often speak against them, it is only because they fear to speak against them till people shall have got rid of their prejudices—not that they dislike the system less. 5. Because pews shut out the poor, who ought, if there be any difference, to be first cared for in the church, not last. ‘If there come into your assembly,’ says St James, ‘a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man with vile raiment, and ye have respect unto him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, ‘Sit thou here in a good place,’ and say unto the poor, ‘Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool,’ are not ye then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts?’ 6. Because the system of pews is a selfish and unchristian system. Those who have them are thus tempted to make themselves comfortable and warm, and so not to care at all what becomes of their neighbours and fellow-worshippers. 7. Because in square pews, where people sit facing each other, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to attend properly to the church service. 8. Because on the average they cause a loss as to room of thirty out of every hundred; that is, a church which will hold only three hundred with pews will hold nearly four hundred with open benches. 9. Because, from the room they take up, the poor, who have no pews, have often been tempted to leave off going to church, and to go to meeting instead; thus becoming guilty of the fearful sin of schism. 10. Because they occasion more quarrels in a parish than anything else; the bitterness which often arises about pews, and that in the very house of peace, is shocking to think of. 11. Because they enable ill-disposed persons to act the dog in the manger, who neither come to church to sit in their own pews, nor suffer any one else to sit there. The aisles of a church are often crammed with people who cannot find a place to sit or kneel, while many of the pews are empty. 12. Because pews, unless they have a faculty (which very few have), are illegal. 13. Because they spoil the look of churches more than anything else does; and thus the house of God, which ought to be the fairest and richest of all buildings, is disfigured to suit the pride and luxury of man. 14. Because they endanger the safety of churches, by concealing unsoundness in the pillars or the walls. 15. Because people who think themselves comfortable by having a pew are mistaken. Pews are much hotter in summer, and not necessarily warmer in winter, than open seats. 16. Because many wicked practices have been, and sometimes (it is to be feared) are still carried on in pews. Those who sit in them can amuse themselves, or go to sleep, as they will, without a fear that any human eye should see them. 17. Because pews often do wrong to the dead, by covering over the pavestones and slabs which are their only memorials. 18. Because they are unwholesome from harbouring damp, dust, mildew, and all kinds of filth. 19. Because they encourage people to come late to church, since they know they will have their pews kept for them, however late they may come in. 20. Because sometimes they are let for money, which is no better than a kind of simony. 21. Because they tend to make us forget that in the house of prayer we are all one body, and thereby offend against our belief in the communion of saints. 22. Because the rubrics of our church are, in their spirit, most strongly opposed to the system. 23. Because they prevent the congregation from seeing, or being seen from the altar, towards which every worshiper ought to be turned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR EDITOR—As your journal speaks occasionally of matters relating to the church of Scotland, and as it circulates extensively in Scotland, I shall feel much obliged to any one of its readers in that country to inform me, by

whom is fixed the day of the meeting of the General Assembly. The practice I believe to be as follows: The moderator first announces the day of meeting next year, “in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King and Head of the church;” and then does the Lord High Commissioner appoint the same day “in the name of the sovereign.”

As these two important functionaries never disagree respecting the day, it is evident that some previous arrangement must have been made. If so, and that the sovereign’s representative does really name the day, what the moderator says in the name of Jesus Christ can be regarded as little else than moonshine.

The church of Scotland has often been laughed at for the above-mentioned invariable agreement with the representative of Cæsar; but no member of that church has ever come forward to rebut this charge of inconsistency; or, of something more than inconsistency only, for it savours much of hypocrisy. In its present distracted state, the church of Scotland is little prepared to stand the test of jeers or taunts. Is she, then, able to come forward, and state the simple truth respecting this question, and inform us English readers in plain terms, whether Jesus Christ, or Cæsar, be the real head thereof on earth? I remain, with much respect, Mr Editor, your very obedient servant,

Rochester, August 20th, 1842.

SCRUTATOR.

A PICTURE OF PUSEYISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Just at the moment the famishing thousands in the north were driven—not by the Anti-corn-law League, nor yet by the chartists—but by the mocked yearnings and cravings of an insulted and greatly oppressed people, to demand an increase of wages, a catholic priest of the church of England as by law established, and rector of the parish of Launton, near Bicester, Oxon, endeavoured to conciliate his parishioners, and to keep them in peace and order, by the following humane and gentlemanly conduct and conversation. Launton is a village, and its population is about 660 persons. The living, including fees, offerings, &c., is about 800*l.* per year. A part of the church land was let about four years ago by the Rev. James Blomfield, late of Launton, into small allotments to field labourers of the said village, including several methodists and independents. The present rector, the Rev. Mr Alies, had his rent day on the 25th of August, 1842. It was hinted by several persons, for a fortnight previous to the rent day, that dissenters would not be allowed to continue their allotments, save and except on condition that they should sign a paper never to enter a meeting house again, and it is now my painful duty to inform the public that on the rent day dissenters and churchmen were requested to sign a written document, promising never to enter a dissenting chapel; but to their honour, and for the encouragement of others, be it recorded, the dissenters, including several churchmen, nobly and firmly refused to sign, and thus about twenty families, the weekly earnings of each of which are about nine shillings, have been deprived by the Rev. Mr Alies of a part of their poor living. One of the poor men said to the rev. gentleman, “I would part with my head on a block rather than sign such a paper.”

A few days ago the Rev. W. Ferguson, pastor of the independent church, Bicester, met the Rev. Mr Alies at the house of a dissenter in the village, and both entered into a very interesting conversation. I was present during the whole of the time, and one of Mr Ferguson’s deacons was present during part of the time. When I entered the house the rev. rector was in the act of reading and applying to the family, who are dissenters, the awful and well-known history of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram—Numbers, 16th chapter. He spake freely and without any fear of all dissenters as characters who are acting the part of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and who may, therefore, expect that God will send them all to hell. The following is the substance of the conversation which took place between Mr Ferguson and the priest in the house, and at the time, of which I am now speaking. Mr Ferguson said, “Sir, you profess to be a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian minister.” “Well,” answered the Rev. Mr Alies. “Do you admit, sir,” asked Mr Ferguson, “that I am a minister of the church of Christ?” “No,” said Mr Alies, “I do not; you are an interloper in my parish, and leading the people to destruction, and I will read you your character.” “Very good,” said Mr Ferguson, “I will listen.” Mr Alies read from the epistle of Jude, 11th verse, “Woe unto them, for they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the errors of Balaam for reward, and perished in the gainsaying of Core.” Mr Ferguson, bowing, said, “Sir, I am much obliged to you; you have read to me what you conceive to be the character and doom of dissenters.” “Of schismatics,” said Mr Alies. “Very well,” said Mr Ferguson, “of schismatics. Pray, sir, may I ask, are you a protestant clergyman?” Mr Alies asked, with some degree of warmth, “What is your authority for saying that I am a protestant clergyman? I am a catholic, and a clergyman of the catholic church.” “I think,” said Mr Ferguson, “you would make a very good catholic priest.” “So I am,” said Mr Alies. “Very well,” said Mr Ferguson, “now I think we understand each other. You are a catholic, and I am a protestant. Now, sir,” continued Mr Ferguson, “are you prepared to cut off from eternal life independents, methodists, presbyterians, Roman catholics, the Greek and Lutheran churches?” “No,” said Mr Alies, “not the catholics. The catholic, Lutheran, and Greek churches have erred in some things; still they hold fast the great essentials.” “So then,” said Mr Ferguson, “it is the baptists, independents, methodists, presbyterians of Scotland, &c., that you consign to eternal woe?” The true son of Laud assented!! “Pray, sir,” said Mr Ferguson, “with what kind of logic do you prove all that you have said?” The rev. gentleman replied, “You will admit, Mr Ferguson, that the apostles appointed bishops, each of whom was over a number of churches.” “No, sir,” said Mr Ferguson, “I admit no such thing, and I challenge you to prove it.” “Do you believe the apostle’s creed,” asked the disciple of Palmer. “I believe the word of God,” said Mr Ferguson; “that is my creed; and I call upon you to prove that diocesan episcopacy is to be found in the New Testament.” “It is very well for you,” said the successor of the apostles to Mr Ferguson, “to deny these things, for you must explain the scriptures, so as to meet the views of your hearers—your bread depends upon that.” “My bread, sir,” said Mr Ferguson, “depends upon the promise of God, and the law of Christ in his church. I am an independent minister, sir, and not a pauper receiving seven or eight hundred a-year by act of parliament. Will you be so kind,” continued Mr Ferguson, “as to prove your assertion, that diocesan episcopacy is to be met with in the Testament? I am anxious to hear what you have to say.” “What the catholic church says must be true, and therefore I believe what she teaches,” said Mr Alies, “and here is my authority,” said he, holding up his prayer book in his hand. Mr Ferguson said, “Sir, you have not even attempted to prove your dogmatical propositions, and therefore you must excuse my saying that you cannot prove them, and, consequently, your conduct is unkind, and your assertions are false.” Mr Rolls, one of Mr Ferguson’s deacons, said, “Mr Alies, I have heard that you have said that dissent is as bad as drunkenness.” “I will tell you what I said,” replied Mr Alies; “I said that neither drunkards, nor whoremongers, nor adulterers shall inherit the kingdom of God, and that schismatics are as bad as whoremongers, &c., or, if you will have it in plain English, that dissenters are as bad, and therefore they cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.”

I will do all I can to put down dissent, and your meeting house in my parish."

So much, Mr Editor, for Puseyism as it is. But to what will it grow?
A PROTESTANT.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER V.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—An objection probably entertained by some of your readers to the proposed theory of government may be thus expressed. If the administration of justice were the only duty of the state, it would evidently be out of its power to regulate our relations with foreign countries, to make treaties with foreign powers, or to levy wars that might be absolutely necessary.

So much of the objection as relates to the absence of power to make treaties, may be disregarded. Commerce or war are nearly always, directly or indirectly, the subjects of negotiation between governments, and as free trade is presupposed by the definition, it is clear that commercial treaties would never be called for. The whole of the objection is, therefore, comprised in its last clause—viz., the want of power to make war. Instead of viewing this result as an evil, it may be hailed as one of the greatest benefits that could arise from the recognition of this principle. War has been the source of the greatest of England's burdens. Our landowners would probably never have dared to enact the corn laws, had not the people been intoxicated by the artificial prosperity arising from war. The national debt, with all its direful consequences, would never have been in existence had our rulers been deprived of the power of making war. Our country would never have been drained of the hard earnings of her industrious sons, had not the uncurbed ambition of the aristocracy involved us in war. Capital that would have constructed all our railways many times over—capital that would have given every facility to commerce—that would have set it upon a real instead of a nominal foundation—property, the accumulated labour of generations, the grand national store in time of need, is gone for ever. Not only is England suffering from the yearly draught upon its resources demanded by the national debt, it feels likewise the loss of the property of which that debt is the representative. Not only has the nation to pay the interest, it has lost the principal also.

War is to a nation what wine is to a man. It creates the same unnatural activity, the same appearance of increased strength. In the same way does it call forth the supplies of life and energy provided for the future; in the same way is the excitement followed by a corresponding depression; and in the same way is the strength of the constitution gradually undermined. The short-sighted politician who, judging by the temporary prosperity it produces, pronounces war a benefit to a nation, is falling into the same error as the man who concludes that a spirituous stimulant is permanently strengthening, because he experiences an accession of vigour whilst under its influence. To war may be traced the continuance of that feudal spirit so long the curse of all nations; and that feudal spirit has been one of the main sources of the selfish and tyrannical legislature under which we have so long groaned. If, for the last four or five centuries, the civilised world, instead of having been engaged in invasions and conquests, had directed its attention to the real sources of wealth—industry and commerce, science and the arts—long since would our nobility have found that they were mere drones in the hive, and long since would they have ceased to glory in their shame. If to the political and commercial evils we add the moral ones—if we remember that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity—that it unduly encourages the animal passions—that it exalts brute courage into the greatest of human virtues—that it tends greatly to retard the civilisation of the world—that it is the grand bar to the extension of that feeling of universal brotherhood with all nations, so essential to the real prosperity of mankind: if, in addition to these collateral evils, we call to mind the immediate ones, the horrors of warfare and the lamentations of kindred, we shall rather feel that a principle which excludes these things should, on that account alone, earnestly commend itself to our notice.

We are told that the time shall come when nations "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks." That time may be yet afar off, but we are advancing towards it—we shall eventually arrive at it, and that too, we may assure ourselves, not by any sudden revolution, but by a continued moral and intellectual progression. We ought not to wait for a direct interposition of the Almighty; we must use proper means; we must put our shoulders to the wheel, and then look for the fulfilment of the promise as the result of our obedience to the commands. But what are the means? One of them we have before us. Confine the attention of our rulers to their only duty, the administration of justice; and, as far as we are concerned, the promise is fulfilled. Many will ask, "What would be the use of our relinquishing war, unless other nations will agree to do so likewise?" The same parties frequently ask a similar question by way of an excuse for not assisting in the reformation of social abuses—What can one man do? Need they be told that mankind have never of themselves come to the same conclusion, at the same time, and that it is impossible they should do so? Need they be told that all great changes have emanated from individuals? Need they be told that what each man leaves to the rest no one does? Would that every man would drop such puerile excuses, and stand boldly forward to do his duty without waiting for other men to do theirs. Very soon should we then obtain all we wish. What is here true of men individually, is true of men in masses. Never need we expect to see all nations abandon war at the same time. One must lead the way. Let England be that one. Let Britain set that bright and glorious example. Let our nation act up to the spirit of its religion, without waiting for others to do the same. Not only would precept and example induce other states to follow, but new influences would come into play. Steps would quickly be taken to establish the long-talked-of system of national arbitration. Mankind would open their eyes to the advantages of a peaceful decision of state disputes; appeal to arms would gradually become more rare, and soon should we cease to applaud in nations what we despise in individuals—the spirit of dueling.

"But," I am asked, "is there no such thing as a necessary war?" In theory there is, certainly, but it is very rarely to be seen in practice. Is our war with China necessary? Is our war with Afghanistan necessary? Was our war with Syria necessary? Was our war with France necessary? Was our war with America necessary? No. In defending ourselves against an invasion, we may perhaps be said to be engaged in a necessary war, but in no other case; and England has but little to fear on that score. However, improbable as such an event may be, let us assume for the sake of argument, that our country was threatened by a foreign foe. One of two things must happen. Either we repel the attack, or we do not. Many there are who, under such circumstances, would look for an intervention of providence; others who would trust to the principle of passive resistance. But without sheltering under either of these, let us suppose that active defence is necessary. That defence may be conducted in two ways. Either the nation at large must provide for it independently of the state, must call together a council of war, volunteer supplies, and make all other necessary arrangements; or the government must itself, as heretofore, take the affair into its own hands. The first of these alternatives may appear impracticable; but it is questionable whether such impression does not arise from its disagreement with our preconceived notions, rather than from any reasonable conviction. The wars of savage nations have

very frequently been carried on without the guidance of any executive power. We have instances, too, in civilised countries, of rebellions in which successful war has been maintained in opposition to the government. How much more, then, might we expect an efficient resistance in such a highly organised social condition as our own? But, admitting the impracticability of this principle, assuming the interference of the state would be necessary in such cases, what follows? The insufficiency of the original definition, and the consequent sacrifice of the doctrines propounded? No such thing. Strange as it may seem, the admission of such a necessity is no derogation to the theory before us. Hitherto the question has been argued in its application to England only, because the cases have had exclusive reference to internal policy; but in the present instance, in which international affairs are involved, we must no longer suppose such a limited sphere of action. Some principles cannot receive their perfect development, unless universally acknowledged; they do not agree with the present state of things, and they cannot be measured by an arbitrary standard, with which they are professedly inconsistent. To imagine one part of mankind acting upon a certain principle—to perceive that they will be obliged to infringe that principle, in their intercourse with the rest who are acting under other guidance, and thence to draw inference that the principle is at fault, is anything but logical. We must give the system fair play, allow it a general application, and test it in accordance with its own conditions. Suppose, then, that all nations confined the attention of their governments to the administration of justice, aggressive war would cease; but when aggressive war ceases, defensive war becomes unnecessary, and no government could be required to exceed its defined duty. We see, therefore, that the concession that it might be necessary for the state to interfere in case of invasion, implies no error in the definition. The exception would result, not from any inherent imperfection in the principle, but from its confined application.

The positions are these—

1. That war is a great evil, and that a principle which necessarily excludes it deserves a careful examination on that account alone.
2. That depriving our government of the power to make war would be one of the most effectual means of bringing the world into that state when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation."
3. That resistance to invasion is the only war that has any claim to the title of necessary, and that we need have little fear in that direction.
4. That even assuming such an event to take place, and allowing that the interference of the state would in that case be necessary; the exception shows no defect in the principle, but merely a want of extension in the practice.

HERBERT SPENCER.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

At the usual weekly meeting of the council at Birmingham, letters were read from the Rev. Noah Jones of Derby, and Mr John Hollingsworth of Birmingham, resigning their office as members of the council. Mr Thomas Beggs of Nottingham was nominated in the room of Mr Jones.

The secretary read the following letter from Great Marlow:—

"SIR—Believing that you take an active part in the present movement, and supposing that the registration will be attended to on the part of the Complete Suffrage Union, I wish to draw your attention to the 29th clause of 2 W. 4, ch. 45, commonly called the Reform act. I conceive this clause is capable of very much enlarging the present liberal constituencies in cities and boroughs, if persons would jointly occupy as tenants instead of lodgers; their premises of the value of 60*l.* per annum would give six votes, and so on in proportion to the value of the premises, giving every joint occupier a vote for every 10*l.* The Scotch Reform act bears the same meaning, see 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 65. You will excuse my troubling you with the above remarks, as it is my wish this may not be overlooked."

The secretary read the following letter from Mr Lovett:—

"DEAR SIR—As I shall not be able to comply with the request contained in your circular of the 17th instant, to be present at your meeting on Saturday, I beg to trouble you with a few lines expressive of my opinion of its object.

"With the propriety of addressing our suffering brethren I cordially concur, providing that address is not couched in language approbatory of their proceedings; for it seems to me to be cruel to give a sanction, to or to urge them on in a course, which cannot lead to any practical benefit, and which may unfortunately lead to the incarceration, or death, of great numbers of them. Their resolution not to labour till they have higher wages cannot long be persisted in without violence; for the necessities of most of them, and the inducements held out, will tempt many to return to their labour; and this, as in all cases of strikes, will lead to divisions and violence among them. Their resolution respecting the charter is equally rash and foolish, and can never be carried into effect. I am, therefore, fearful of any demonstration, or any language that may be construed into an approval of their determination or their acts. If you address them, point out to them the true cause of their misery and oppression, and the utter hopelessness of ever getting good wages, or of improving their miserable condition, under the present system of political inequality and misrule. Show them that acts of violence can only tend to create prejudice against them, to terrify the timid, and force the friends of order to fly for safety into the arms of military despots, and thus cause their rights to be delayed from fear, when reason is daily admitting their justice. I think, too, that an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, at this juncture, might have a beneficial result.

"Call upon them to do justice to their starving brethren; show them, that they alone are responsible for all the social evils which have come upon us—show them that they, by seeking their own exclusive interests, have permitted the factions of whig and tory to oppress and impoverish the land, till the people in their rage and hopeless misery have rose up in a rebellion which threatens to engulf all in one common ruin. Tell them not to place their reliance on soldiers and policemen—they may restrain violence for a season, but unless justice is rendered, and misery removed, the accumulated wrongs of a united people will soon cause them to be irresistible; show them the injustice they are practising towards their suffering brethren, to uphold two rotten factions in power, whose acts will reduce them to bankruptcy and ruin—and who, if not checked by the electors of the kingdom, will drive out the trade and capital of England by misrule and injustice, as they have done in Ireland—and, like a locust scourge, will blast and desolate one of the finest countries God has conferred on man. Call upon them to summon their representatives in every town throughout the kingdom. Let requisitions be signed in every place by electors and non-electors, calling upon their representatives to meet on a certain day, in their respective boroughs, to determine what is to be done to save the nation from anarchy and ruin. Let the opinion of the country be thus collected, and let her Majesty's ministers be publicly called upon to cause the will of the nation to become the law of the land. It lies with the electors of England to determine whether they will sit in silent fear and daily apprehension, while a heartless and oppressive faction are goading their starving brethren into desperation—whether they themselves will patiently suffer one exaction after another, their ranks daily thinned by bankruptcy and ruin—or whether justice shall supply the place of wrong—whether peace shall be preserved, and prosperity and happiness once more bless our land. Hoping that good will result from your councils,

"I remain with every respect, your fellow citizen,

"To Mr Morgan, Secretary of the Complete Suffrage Union.

"August 19, 1842."

W. LOVETT.

The monthly meeting of the council was held at Birmingham on Monday last at the rooms of the Union, formerly the Mechanics' Institution, Joseph Sturge, Esq., the president, in the chair. Mr Albright, on behalf of the Secretary read the minutes of the committee, which were confirmed. The Secretary, then read the following extracts from the correspondence of the month:—

"Chatham, August 30, 1842.

"DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 12th ult., and the selection of publications which accompanied it.

"I embraced the earliest opportunity to put into circulation the smaller papers and tracts, as the latter would go among the ex-members of the Rochester and Chatham liberal election committees.

"On Wednesday last I went to Chatham and Rochester to learn how the pam-

phlets, &c., were received, and to urge the propriety of organising an association. I found the pamphlets had done much towards producing conviction in favour of complete suffrage, and some individuals were not disinclined to do something systematic. On the whole my visit satisfied me, that my humble efforts had not been in vain, and I was confirmed in my opinion, that much more might be done by a person better circumstanced as regards influence and leisure, and who would be willing to receive your communications, and to become your correspondent.

"Such a person it shall be my object to find, in case I fail in getting up an association."

"Earnestly desiring we may be directed and sustained at the present awful crisis of our cause by him who is the fountain of wisdom and goodness. I am, dear sir, your humble and sincere coadjutor, in the cause of suffering humanity,"

"W. Morgan."

H. MARTIN."

"Sunderland, 9th mo., 1st, 1842."

"MY DEAR FRIEND—While busily engaged preparing for the public meeting, which we had announced to be held to-morrow evening, I received the intimation of the postponement of the conference. I do not doubt but that advantage will result from this arrangement, as it will afford more time to digest proposed plans of future operations. As more time is now at our disposal we decided to hold the meeting on the 5th, at which it is intended to appoint delegates, in case a conference should be called before very long, and at which a resolution will be brought forward expressing the approval of the meeting in such a conference."

"The mayor and magistrates were waited upon yesterday and to-day, giving them the information that we contemplated holding such a meeting; some wished we would allow agitation to drop; but the mayor thanked us for communicating with him. He does not go with us. We intend holding the meeting in the Temperance hall, a large room, and to be presided over by Alexander Wilson, a pastor of one of the baptist churches. I am, with kind regards, thine affectionately,"

JOHN HILLS."

"P.S. If we had Mr Vincent to give us an address or two on the subject, we do not doubt but that the cause would be much accelerated in this town."

"Yewtree, August 27th."

"MY DEAR SIR—I have received a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting, which are well suited, and to the purpose. But in my opinion our agitation for the complete suffrage will never have the success I could wish it to have until the sacred and inviolable right of private property is universally recognised by the society, and the claim for suffrage is based upon the law of God and eternal justice; 'that property taken directly or indirectly from any man without his consent, or that of his representatives,' even if it be to defray the expense of government, 'is, in the full acceptance of the word, a theft,' and is positively a breach of the law, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

"Simple as this principle appears, it is the only just one on which to rest our claim to universal suffrage, and which can insure from it, when obtained, right results. It will tend, also, more than anything else to calm the fears and remove the objections of our opponents. I should like to hear your opinion on this view of the question."

"I am, my dear sir, sincerely and respectfully,"

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH."

"To Joseph Sturge, Esq."

Letters were also read from Huddersfield, Alfriston, Leslie, Kettering, and other places, requesting pamphlets, rules, and information, and announcing the intention of forming societies.

The Secretary then read the following resolution, moved by Mr Duncan McLaren, and seconded by Mr George McCallum, and unanimously agreed to by the Edinburgh Anti-corn-law association, on the 29th August:—

"That while this meeting deeply lament the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and condemn in the most unqualified manner every breach of the peace, they desire at the same time to express their warmest sympathy for the long-continued sufferings of the labouring classes, which have been endured with the most exemplary patience, and their conviction that the extinction of all class legislation, and the substitution of just and impartial laws, enacted and administered with the view of promoting the welfare of the whole community, as opposed to the interests of any one class, would ensure the cordial support of the great body of the people, and thus permanently secure the peace and security of the country."

The Secretary announced the resignation of Mr John Hollingsworth and Mr Edward Bryan, of Birmingham, as members of the council. Mr Perry, V.P., nominated Councillor William Page, and Mr Josiah Pumphrey, as candidates for the vacancies.

The Secretary stated that the ballot would be taken on this nomination, and on the previous nomination of Mr Thomas Beggs, of Nottingham, in the room of the Rev. Noah Jones, of Derby, at the next meeting of the council.

Mr John Collins then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Morgan, and adopted unanimously:—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, to confer with the reform ward committees in Birmingham, with a view to the selection of candidates professing the principles of this Union, who shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the town council at the ensuing election. Names: Messrs G. Goodrich, J. C. Perry, and Arthur Albright."

The meeting then broke up.

DERBY.—ARBITRARY AND ILLEGAL CONDUCT OF TORY MAGISTRATES.—On Thursday last, the friends of complete suffrage announced by hand-bill that Henry Vincent would lecture in the theatre, on the same evening, "on the state of the country, and the necessity and safety of extending political rights to all classes of the people." As soon as the bills appeared, two or three of Sir James Graham's newly made magistrates had a secret meeting (unknown to the town council or liberal magistrates), and decided that the lecture should not take place! They instructed the police to tear the bills from the walls, and to take them from the shop windows. Many tradesmen refused to give them up. They then went to the proprietor of the theatre, and told him he was liable to a penalty of £100 for letting the theatre. Frightened at this penalty (!) he promised to obey the magistrates; but he afterwards entered into a private arrangement for giving the friends of the Union possession of the theatre. At 5 o'clock the theatre was open, and Mr Earp and other friends were in it, when a number of constables arrived, turned them out by force, locked the doors, and took away the keys. It was then too late to get another place—a school room was, however, offered, in which Mr Vincent briefly addressed the people. This wanton act of tyranny has created a great excitement among the middle classes, who are getting up a protest against these tory magistrates, which it is expected will be signed by a decided majority of the electors. The following is a copy of the protest:—

"We the undersigned, municipal electors of the borough of Derby, respectfully request your attention—first, to a statement of the facts connected with the suppression of Mr Vincent's lecture, advertised to delivered at the theatre, on Thursday evening last, and—secondly, to a calm and candid expression of our opinion, upon the conduct pursued by a part of the magistracy upon that occasion."

"On Wednesday morning, August 31, Mr Vincent's friends received notice of his intention to give a lecture at Derby, on the evening of Thursday, September 1st, upon 'the present state of the country, and the necessity and safety of extending political power to all classes of the people.' They immediately engaged the theatre for the purpose, and issued placards announcing the particulars. Various attempts were made to prevent the spread of the information—shops were entered and the placards requested from the windows, and during the night, the whole of those posted upon the walls were torn down. The next morning, however, more bills were printed and circulated. In the course of the day a private meeting of a part of the magistrates was held—the lessor of the theatre sent for, and warned, that by letting the building for any such purpose, he would become liable to a heavy penalty. The result was that he withdrew his permission. A compromise was, however, subsequently effected—the doors of the theatre were opened, and the parties were put in possession. The acting magistrates hearing of this, sent down a posse of constables, who, by sheer intimidation, induced the lessor to authorise them to eject the persons then in possession, and the theatre was thus finally closed against them. To exemplify the spirit

actuating the prime movers of this proceeding, it may be as well to mention that one of the magistrates, under whose authority these scenes were enacted, was called upon by a party, who believed that a clear statement of the case would remove all fear, and this magistrate refused to hold any communication with the individual, and repeatedly stated that he would hear no explanation whatever."

"We fearlessly assert, that all the circumstances of the case prove, that there was not the remotest probability of any breach of public order. The Complete Suffrage Union, with which Mr Vincent is identified, is peculiarly characterised by its pacific principles. Its leader, Joseph Sturge, is a man of peace—the constitution of the Union particularly inculcates the use of none but moral means, and, above all, the tory press has openly expressed its dread of the movement, in consequence of its peaceful character. But Mr Vincent's reputation needs no extrinsic support. He has already lectured to a crowded audience in the Derby Mechanics' hall. All who heard him will bear testimony to his uncompromising condemnation of riotous proceedings, and his powerful advocacy of a peaceable expression of opinion. Many gentlemen of high respectability were present, and expressed their approbation of his sentiments. And if this is not enough, we may point to the startling result of the Ipswich election, as an incontestible proof of the high estimation in which he is held."

"In addition to these facts it must be borne in mind that for more than a week previous to the proposed lecture, the town had not exhibited the least symptom of excitement. And, finally, let it be remembered, that the placard earnestly requested the attendance of the middle classes, and that this fact alone was an ample guarantee for the peaceful intentions of the assembly."

"We think, therefore, that the case clearly resolves itself into an attempt to deprive us of the right of publicly expressing our opinions. We conceive such an attempt to be an invasion of the liberty of the subject—an invasion sanctioned neither by the laws of the land, nor the laws of equity—and a direct violation of one of the most important privileges granted by the British constitution."

"We cannot discover upon what principle we are to concede to any individuals, the right to dictate to the people what they shall say, and what they shall not say. We do not see the propriety of giving to any individuals the power of defining sedition, and vesting in the same parties the office of punishing it."

"This is neither more nor less than the prerogative claimed by the veriest tyrant that ever breathed. And if the door is once open to such an interference, every opposition to the government may be construed into sedition, and we may bid adieu to our political freedom."

"It is our conviction, that by the exercise of this arbitrary power, the authorities are not only infringing the rights of the people, and acting contrary to all sound principle, but that they are inadvertently adopting the most effective means of breaking that peace, which it is their office to preserve. They may be assured that a stoppage of the lawful expression of public opinion will ultimately induce its unlawful expression, in some way far stronger and more dangerous. Experience has ever shown that when free discussion—the great safety-valve of society—is put down, the pent-up feelings of the multitude will gradually increase in intensity, until they find vent in some dreadful outburst of popular indignation."

"We, therefore, the undersigned municipal electors of the borough of Derby, feeling the necessity of resisting this encroachment upon our political rights, respectfully enter our protest against this unjust exercise of magisterial authority, and at the same time express our firm determination to use all lawful and peaceable means to oppose this infringement. And, in conclusion, we earnestly call upon all the liberal magistrates of the town to stand by us in the impending struggle, and zealously to co-operate with us in the maintenance of our constitutional privileges."

"Derby, September 2, 1842."

The liberal members of the town council and magistrates are as much astonished as the rest of the inhabitants. Mr Vincent lectured in Derby about a month ago to an immense meeting, over which the Rev. Noah Jones presided, and at which a magistrate was also present; and there was a great desire to hear him again. This strange proceeding will do much good to the Union, and steps are now being taken to procure a larger place for Mr Vincent to lecture in.

SHEFFIELD.—Henry Vincent was received by an immense audience in the Circus on Friday night. Mr Kent (a manufacturer) was called to the chair. Not above 24 hours notice of the meeting had been given, and although a price of admission was charged, the large building was well filled. Mr Vincent was loudly cheered on appearing, and he spoke for two hours, illustrating, defending, and showing the necessity of complete suffrage. The audience paid the most marked attention, which was interrupted only by their enthusiastic plaudits. The lecture has created no small stir in Sheffield; and as Mr V. delivers a second lecture on Monday night, our huge circus will not hold half who will wish to be present. Several students attended from the Independent college, Rotherham, one of whom seconded the vote of thanks to Mr Vincent.

KETTERING.—The members of the Complete Suffrage association of this town have issued a very forcible address to their fellow-townsmen who possess the franchise, on the injustice of withholding it from the unrepresented. The address states that there are in Kettering 130 electors, and 829 non-electors. The inquiry is raised why this anomalous injustice exists:—

"Will you assume that the 130 have risen to such a pre-eminence in knowledge and virtue as qualifies them for a political right, which we are too stupid or too wicked to exercise? Do you believe that the 130 are so much better members of society, than the 829, as to justify you in maintaining the position of rulers, for such you actually are—and holding us in subjection, for this you really do? Do you imagine that good government is of more importance to you and your families, than to the 829 and their children? Can you suppose that the peace and safety of society would be endangered, if the 829 were to have votes? If so, we tell you, with great respect, blended however with some indignation, that you are accusing 829 of your fellow-townsmen falsely. Have they not lived many years around the scenes of your own abode, united with you in the intercourse of life, lifted up their voices with yours for the liberation of the slave, met with you in the house of prayer, and contributed together with you, to every scheme for the amelioration of mankind? You may hitherto have thought that, because most of the 829 are poor, it would be wrong to give them votes; but, gentlemen, the suffrage is a defence against the encroachments of arbitrary power. A poor man, therefore, ought to have it because he is poor: that is to say, because he has no other protection. Your 'money is a defence'; and in this country, where Mammon is worshipped, will secure to you great influence. If the elective right is to be withheld from either of the two classes, the rich, not the poor, ought to be deprived of it, because of the great power which their wealth gives them. We do not mean that such an arrangement is desirable, or would be equitable; but we do maintain that it would be less unjust than the present system. To refuse the suffrage to a poor man, because he is poor, is at once an absurdity and an insult. It is like taking away a man's staff because he is weak."

A copy of the address from which the above is extracted has been forwarded to every elector in the town.

BRIDGEWATER.—The Bridgewater Complete Suffrage association have issued a very energetic address to the electors and non-electors of that borough, from which we take the following extracts:—

"The state of the country is alarming—trade is depressed—wages are low—dissatisfaction and disorder prevail in the land. If we trace the source of these evils, we shall find that the laws of our country, in a great measure, are the cause of this state of things. It has been calculated that, by our corn and provision laws, the people are taxed annually upwards of fifty millions, scarcely any portion of which find its way to the public treasury, but by enhancing the prices of various articles of food, serves to keep up the rents, and is thus pocketed by the landed aristocracy. By our laws the people are taxed thirteen millions a-year to keep up a standing army, an evidence of a nation's injustice, or fear of the injustice of others; at once the cause and effect of war. By our laws everything is taxed, which a man uses from his birth to the grave; he is born in a taxed house, he lives on taxed bread, he is physicked with taxed drugs, and is buried in taxed ground, in a taxed coffin."

"Our laws make paupers, and then the people are taxed to support them. The ignorance of the nation could not devise worse government than this. The sense of the whole people would dictate much better. We should then have equal rights, equal privileges, equal liberty, equal protection! Our governors are now elected by the few, they legislate for the few, they tax all, and revel in the wealth amassed."

"To reform the present corrupt class-legislating House of Commons, the people ask for a full, fair, and free representation."

"ELECTORS!—Middle class men, unite with the working classes in their petitions for justice. Non-electors! demand your rights, firmly, yet peacefully, and using, as your only weapons, truth and justice; whilst the government, with powder and ball, maintain wrong and injustice, trust to the greatness of your cause, and gain a bloodless victory."

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Thursday evening last, a numerous meeting of electors and other inhabitants of the borough of Huddersfield, convened by circular, was held at Boker's temperance hotel, Cross Church street, Mr B. Robinson in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to form an association upon the principle of the National Complete Suffrage Union, of which Mr Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, is president. The meeting was numerously attended by all classes of reformers.

LEEDS.—Last week an application was made to the mayor of this borough, for the use of the Court-house to hold a meeting for electing delegates to the conference at Birmingham. This was not only refused, but one of the magistrates threatened that if the friends of complete suffrage resolved upon holding a meeting it should be put down.

CHELLENHAM.—A public meeting was held in this town on Monday the 29th ult., for choosing a delegate to attend the projected conference at Birmingham. After an effective address from Mr Godwin, Mr W. Hollis was unanimously appointed delegate.

EDINBURGH.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in Dr Ritchie's church, Potter row, to consider the causes of the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and the propriety of sending delegates to a conference, which was to have been held in Birmingham on the 7th instant. John Dunlop, Esq., of Barloch, president of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Union, was unanimously called upon to occupy the chair. The house was densely crowded, particularly in the area, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting. All the resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice, and only one solitary individual manifested the least disposition to disturb the general harmony. After a resolution on the subject of complete representation the following resolution succeeded:—

"That this meeting view without astonishment, but with deep regret, the present wide-spread and alarming commotions in the great seats of national industry—commotions which they cannot but regard as the natural expression of the intolerable sufferings under which the working population have been for years groaning, in consequence of unwise, unjust, and oppressive law; in those circumstances, they painfully anticipate the periodical recurrence of similar social convulsions, until the disease, of which these are symptomatic, be expelled from the social body; and while deprecating all acts having a tendency to endanger the security of property and life, deploring the bloodshed which has already occurred, and earnestly warning their fellow-countrymen against being betrayed into excess, which can only be ruinous to themselves, they have nevertheless to express their solemn determination to aid in every wise and peaceful effort for bringing to an end the unnecessary and unmerited privations to which the labouring millions are subjected.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Renton, Dr Ritchie, Mr Dunlop, and Mr G. Thompson, whose addresses, especially that of the latter, elicited loud cheers. The chairman and Mr Robert Lowery were appointed delegates to the conference.

GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow, was held in the new church, Nelson street, on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the conference at Birmingham, Mr Hoey, collector for the Complete Suffrage association, was called to the chair, after which, Mr M'Farlane proposed that a delegate be appointed, which was carried, after a good deal of annoyance from a small body of chartists, headed by one Colquhoun and another stranger, who at first refused to give his name; but on the chairman refusing to allow him to make his third or fourth attempt at a speech, he stated that his name was Melville. The interruption of this party continued till a very late hour; ultimately, it was proposed and agreed that Mr M'Ewan represent Glasgow at the conference.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—This association, which is noiselessly organising the whole of the south of Scotland, for securing the triumph of complete suffrage principles, have published an eloquent address to all classes of their countrymen, urging upon them the duty and necessity of endeavouring to secure good government, by the only means calculated to insure it—a full, fair, and free representation of the people. The address thus commences:—

"FRIENDS—We have been forced by the pressure of the times into a position which, in a less critical season, we would have shunned rather than coveted. Had the government under which we dwell dealt out even-handed justice to all, and by the wisdom of its enactments secured social order and national prosperity—had the parliament, when these blessings were forfeited, heeded the petitions of the people, and sedulously supplied the auxiliaries of good legislation to woo back the palmy period of the past—had they even sympathised with the suffering multitude, and, after investigating their condition and claims, said, 'We can do little to mitigate the misery which you are enduring—we are so hemmed in and swayed by adverse circumstances, so trammelled by the jealous surveillance of the executive and the aristocracy, that we are comparatively powerless; but though our hands are thus tied, our hearts are with you; we identify ourselves with the people; and, proclaiming eternal hostility to faction and its upholders, shall, against every odds, struggle with them, inch by inch, for the attainment of your rights'—had a fair proportion of the five hundred and sixty-eight members of the House of Commons made this assertion, we might have deferred taking steps to change its component elements, and been content to expend our energies in giving stability to the old fabric, instead of trying to replace it with one altogether new. But the most bigoted theoretical admirer of the brick and mortar system of representation must confess that it has signally failed in producing a tithe of the anticipated good. The reformed parliament has been sifted to the centre, and there is no soundness in it."

It then goes on to point out the parties who compose the House of Commons, and the utter hopelessness of expecting relief from a legislature which by every attempt to afford it sacrifices its own interests. The ruinous effects of class legislation, the fearful state of the country, and the rapid encroachments now making on the remaining rights of the people, alternately pass under review, and the address concludes with an earnest appeal to the people of Scotland.

A general meeting of members from the surrounding districts was to be held yesterday to elect office-bearers, &c. It may perhaps be not irrelevant to remark, that the whole of this district has been quiet during the recent turn-out in other parts of Scotland. Meanwhile, uninterrupted success continues to attend the labours of Mr Somers in the various neighbouring localities. At Whithorn and Garliestown he was received with a cordial welcome, and local committees everywhere formed. The dependants of the Earl of Galloway, whose principal residence is in the neighbourhood of the latter place, were highly indignant at the great favour with which Mr Somers was received, and to hear the plaudits of the multitude on behalf of the principles of universal suffrage resound beneath the very mansion of the tory earl.

AIRDRIE.—On the evening of Monday last, one of the largest meetings that has taken place here since the jubilee at the passing of the Reform bill, was held in a field in Chapel street, for the purpose of

considering the propriety of appointing a delegate to represent the inhabitants of this district in the great delegate conference, got up by the National Complete Suffrage Union, to be held in Birmingham on the 7th instant. Notwithstanding that reports had been very industriously circulated throughout the day, that warrants were in readiness for the purpose of apprehending the individuals who were to conduct the business of the meeting, and that the sheriff had brought a troop of the veteran yeomanry cavalry from Holytown, for the preservation of the peace; yet by the hour appointed, between three and four thousand persons had collected in front of the ground selected for the speakers. Mr Michael Gordon having been called by acclamation to the chair, the meeting was addressed in a very appropriate and impressive manner by Messrs Lees and Reid from Coatbridge, and Mr William Brodie and others belonging to the town; after which Mr John Shank and Mr Brodie were proposed to the meeting as fit persons to represent them at the Birmingham conference, when, on a show of hands being taken, Mr Brodie was declared duly elected by a considerable majority. Votes of thanks were then given to the proprietor of the field, for the kind manner in which he had accommodated those present, and to the chairman for his excellent conduct in the chair, after which the meeting quietly separated.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Chambers were prorogued on Thursday last, to the 9th of January. In the chamber of Deputies M. Pascalis, president of the commission of electoral inquiry, announced, in the name of the commission, that in consequence of the prorogation he was unable to present his report, but that he should resume his labours in the approaching session. M. l'Herbette thought the labours of the commission ought not to be suspended in consequence of the prorogation. After a few words in explanation from the Minister of the Interior, the Chamber passed to the order of the day. The King, having returned, received the deputation of the Chamber of Peers, who presented the Regency bill. His Majesty left town in the evening, and arrived safely at Eu, where he has been joined by some of the ministers, who would, during his Majesty's sojourn of 15 days at that residence, be followed and relieved in their attendance by others of their colleagues. The Duke de Nemours arrived in Paris on Thursday, but had left for Compiègne to inspect the troops assembled there.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid bring no intelligence of interest. The negotiations, pending for some time, between the Minister of Finance and the bank of San Fernando, for an advance of funds, were said to have been broken off in consequence of the onerous terms proposed by the latter. The ministry had contradicted the report of their intention to dissolve the cortes. The *Patriota* states that the naval force of Spain now consists of three ships of the line, six frigates, one corvette, ten brigs, nine schooners, three packets, two *balandres*, and four steamers.

The news from Barcelona is unimportant. The papers are filled with accounts of ravages committed by the floods in different parts of the principality, but particularly at Masanet and Tarragona, where buildings were destroyed and several lives lost.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon news to the 29th ult. has arrived. The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied with the discussion on the vote of financial credit to the government. The finance minister had presented his budget for the economical year 1842-3, on which there appeared an actual deficit of 270 contos. The debate, it was supposed, would terminate in a day or two with a large majority for ministers. Baron Tojal's statement to the Chamber was deemed very satisfactory. Nothing of interest had occurred in the Chamber of Peers. The Chambers would be prorogued in about ten days until the ordinary session, commencing on the 2nd of January. The re-construction of the ministry would be completed about the period of the prorogation; and the position of the government was stronger than it had been for many weeks back. No progress had been made in the tariff convention, and the Portuguese had secured an advantage by the conclusion of the commercial treaty, and the extinction of all the privileges of British residents, without any specific equivalent of reduced duties in return, which they were determined not to forego. No considerable reduction would be made in the import duties upon British manufactured produce.

INDIA.

The Indian mail arrived on Friday, and brings news to the 19th of July. Rumours are more abundant than facts; all kinds of conjectures are made by the different papers as to what will be the future course of the Governor-general. What facts there are, are not of a very favourable character. The *Times* says:—"The plan for the next campaign, now in a state of preparation, is said to have been arranged by the Duke of Wellington, in England, and will be to the end of having not only an effective army of reserve in case of any future reverses, but at the present moment of concentrating all the troops in Afghanistan in proper positions until the opportune time arrive of a simultaneous advance on Cabul of the divisions under General Pollock from Jellalabad, and of General Nott with his division from Candahar. The caution and reserve with which the final determination of the supreme government is kept secret, and the absence of all public documents on the subject, had thrown an air of mystery over the matter which was favourable to the conjectures on both sides."

From Afghanistan various tidings are communicated. The fort of Khelat-y-Ghilzie has been evacuated in consequence of the concentration of General Nott's division at Candahar. The Afghans, however, prior to the execution of that order, attacked the former place in considerable force on the morning of the 21st of May; they were, as stated in the accounts of last month, repulsed with considerable loss. The official despatches, published by the Governor-general at Allahabad on the 2d of July, represent the conduct of Captain J. H. Craigie and his troops as worthy of the highest praise. Official details have been

published of the attempt made by Akbar Khan, chief of Zemindawur, at the head of 3,000 men, and in conjunction with the force under Prince Suftur Jung, the fourth son of Shah Soojah, and Atta Mahomed, to take the city of Candahar by surprise during the absence of Colonel Wymer, detached with a large force into the Ghilzee province. On their appearance near the city on the 29th of May, General Nott sallied out at the head of a number of his remaining troops, and routed them completely. Prince Suftur Jung, having been deserted by his followers, had subsequently surrendered himself. Letters received from the army at Candahar, comment strongly on the impolicy of abandoning the country, and some maintain that the force under General Nott was fully adequate to advance even to the gates of Cabul.

From Jellalabad accounts are conflicting of the state of the troops; some dwell upon their want of comforts and the prevalence of sickness. General Pollock had sent out a detachment to attack some forts 10 miles to the southward. Unanimity and good feeling continued to animate all the troops there, and a strong desire was exhibited for going forward to Cabul. The latest letters from Jellalabad, to the 26th of June, represented the troops as on the best terms with the natives, who furnished all sorts of supplies. The detachment sent to the southward had received a promise of having 32,000 rupees, buried by Captain Ferris during the retreat of last year, and which the natives had discovered, made good to that officer.

There were strange rumours current among the Walnees near Jellalabad; one of which was, that Akhbar Khan having been persuaded by Futteh Jung to enter the Bala Hissar, was there detained a prisoner. The movement of General Pollock's division on to Cabul, a distance of ninety miles, was positively asserted to have been decided on. The presence of the 7,000 Sikh troops at Jellalabad was calculated to facilitate his progress.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed. The disturbances in Bundelkund, which are described as periodic, were to be put down by 5,000 men, who were ordered to occupy those districts after the rainy season. The inhabitants are said to be always tranquil during the presence of troops. The Governor-general has appointed a select committee to examine into the causes of the annual increase of the civil charges in Bengal and the North-western provinces, there being nearly £1,000,000 sterling difference between 1835 and 1841. The instructions issued to the committee are said to be of the fairest kind.

The account given in the *Times* represents the Affghans as being divided among themselves, some being eager for forming conventions and terms of amity with the British. Its correspondent says:—"The delays in the movement towards Cabul, since the passage of the Khyber defiles by General Pollock's force, had proved rather advantageous to Akhbar Khan, who, having placed his British prisoners in safe custody at some distance from Cabul, proceeded to attack the Bala Hissar, in which Futteh Jung, the third son of Shah Soojah, who is looked upon as attached to the alliance with the British, had defended himself and his father's treasures with ability. The report of money being collected in the Bala Hissar roused the cupidity of Akhbar Khan and his followers; they, therefore, laid siege to that fort, and completed a large mine under one of the bastions, which they blew up with such want of skill as to kill numbers of their own men. The Arabs, or best soldiers in the service of Futteh Jung, being alarmed for their families, of which they dreaded the slaughter from the murderous propensities of Akhbar Khan and his partisans, and terrified by the news that the British had blown up the fortifications of Khelat-y-Ghilzee, induced their young sovereign to surrender himself and his fort and his treasures to the tender mercies of the notorious Akhbar, who was afterwards said to have been appointed vizier. This success had excited some alarm among the friends of the British, and rendered the demand for the adoption of decided measures within a short time imperative. Akhbar's adherents would not, it was supposed, long adhere to him, if they had no prospect of plunder. The great cause of the past delay was said to be the want of camels, and an eager search had been instituted for those animals in the north-west of India, for the service of General Pollock's division, for it was admitted that there was no deficiency of them in the division under General Nott. The continual outcry for thousands of camels was said by some critics to be rather a bugbear in a country where numbers of bullocks and a hardy breed of horses can be easily procured." The same paper says, that the conduct of the Governor-general, who maintained his own secret to the last, or only intrusted it in a strictly confidential manner to the heads of the various departments, had given satisfaction to many, who did not hesitate to object to the clamour raised against the progress of the armies. The Governor-general had ordered the incorporation of the levies raised for Shah Soojah into the army of Bengal.

The only remarkable event in Bombay was that another ship, laden with a valuable cargo, called the *Adelaide*, was burnt on her departure for the eastward. Some persons were taken up on suspicion as incendiaries, but no proof could be established. A large reward was offered for the conviction of the incendiaries.

CHINA.

From China the intelligence reaches to the 27th of May, up to which day no movement of importance had taken place. The accounts received by the last mail are confirmed respecting the slaughter of great numbers of the Chinese by the troops under Sir Hugh Gough; who, with about 1,000 men, attacked and utterly routed and dispersed a Chinese army of 10,000 men, great part of which consisted of picked troops, with a part of the imperial body guard, with a loss to them of 1,000 killed, large quantities of stores, baggage, &c., and a large proportion of cannon. Besides the 1,000 slain, there were vast numbers wounded, who were carried off, and three mandarins are prisoners. The attack was made on an almost impregnable position, but was successful at all points. The casualties on the side of the British were comparatively trifling. The auxiliary troops, for which the British plenipotentiary was waiting, had not arrived, but were hourly expected. As soon as they arrived, it was stated to be his intention to proceed to the northward, and to begin operations in the most decided manner. According to report, the Emperor had been so much frightened at the threatened approach of the English to Peking, that he gave his fatherly advice to his Chinese subjects to defend themselves as well as they could against the foreign barbarians, after which he fled with his family into Tartary, the country of his ancestors.

EGYPT.

Private accounts from Alexandria have been received to the 22nd ult. The Pasha issued fresh orders on the 18th for the fleet to hold itself in readiness to put to sea, and in the course of a few days three months' provisions were shipped on board. The vessels under sailing orders were 18 in number—namely, six ships of the line, two frigates, five brigs, and as many schooners and cutters. The admiral Said Pasha, who left on the 6th for Lower Egypt, was daily expected at Alexandria. The Nile steamer, with the eight horses intended as presents for King Louis Philippe, was to sail on the 25th, directly for Marseilles. The government had drawn from the different administrations of Cairo a sum of 25,000 purses, which was employed in paying part of the arrears due to the civil and military officers, who had been left without pay for the last two years. Additional funds had been likewise procured by large sales of various articles of consumption effected on the 12th and 19th ult. The Nile having reached the height of 18 ells, the *haliche* or embankment of the Cairo was cut with the usual ceremony on the 17th ult. This rise in the river was considered to insure an abundant harvest in Lower Egypt, and an additional increase of four ells would produce the same beneficial effect in the upper part of the country.

TURKEY.

Private advices from Beyrout state that the French squadron, under Rear-admiral Lasusse, arrived there on the 8th ult. It consisted of two ships of the line, two frigates, and three smaller vessels. The British squadron was also shortly expected. It was reported that England, Austria, and France were determined to re-establish the dominion of the Emir Bechir in Lebanon, and to remove therefrom the Turkish governor, Omar Pasha. Another rumour prevailed—namely, that Nedjib Pasha was so annoyed at having been superseded in the government of Damascus, that he had offered his services to the Shah of Persia.

It was reported that Sir Stratford Canning, during his last interview with Sarim Effendi, had proposed to introduce certain changes and modifications in the treaty of commerce, concluded in 1839, between Great Britain and Turkey.

On the 15th, three ships of the line, and a few light vessels, sailed from the Bosphorus, under the command of Vice-admiral Mustapha Pasha, on a cruise through the Archipelago.

RUSSIA.

The St Petersburg journals of the 23rd ult., publish an imperial ukase, containing the changes introduced in the commercial treaty between Russia and Prussia. The Prussian merchant vessels are hereafter to enjoy, with regard to the payment of duties, the same privileges as Russian vessels. Two new customs' offices, of the third class, are to be opened on the 1st of January next, the one at Kretingen, and the other at Neustadt. Independently of these offices, the minister of finance was authorised to fix three points for the transit trade, and at a future period to establish others, according to the wants of trade. At the request of Prussia, several new markets have been opened on the frontier, for the sale of certain articles of Prussian growth and manufacture. The duties levied on unsold goods are to be returned. Goods of which the importation into Russia is authorised by the European tariff, may be introduced by the customs' offices of Polangen, Tauroggen, and Jarburg. The only exceptions are sugar in powder, rum, arrack, French brandies, Turkey and Cashmere shawls, and gold and silver works. All goods forwarded from Prussia for Odessa, are to be admitted at Brzesc Litowsk, which is converted into a customs' office of the first class. At the expiration of the privilege granted to the Lubeck Steam Navigation Company, Prussian subjects shall enjoy the same right as Russian subjects to participate in all associations for establishing steam communication between the harbours of the two states.

The *Univers* states, that the persecution commenced by the Emperor Nicholas against the Catholics of this empire had hitherto only served to increase their numbers. In the city of Warsaw alone no less than 400 Jews abjured Judaism and embraced the Catholic religion in the course of 1841. The number of those who conformed was comparatively small, although great advantages are held out to the Israelites who embrace the religion of the state, whilst those who become Catholics have nothing but persecution to expect.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

The new Bude light opposite Northumberland house was on Wednesday night last displayed for the first time. Taking into comparison with it the most brilliant gas light, the difference appears quite as wide as that between the latter and the old dim oil lamps of by-gone days. This light is truly a "star" of the first magnitude, and presents a stream of light in all directions of such brilliant refulgence that, but for the surrounding darkness, it might almost be mistaken for that of the moon. To test its effect more correctly, the lamps in Trafalgar square were put out; and it was the opinion of several persons present that two lamps of this construction would be sufficient to light the whole of this extensive area, at a cost considerably less than by the present system.

On Thursday morning the neighbourhood of Camden town was thrown into a state of excitement by the following shocking occurrence. Four boys, named George Lester, George Kipling, David Carrol, and William Burke, were found lying on a brick-kiln belonging to Mr James Rhodes, in a field at the back of St Pancras old church. The first three had been inmates of St Pancras workhouse, from which they had absconded, and the last resided with his parents at Battlebridge. Burke and Carrol were quite dead, and had no doubt been suffocated by the effluvia arising from the bricks. The trowsers of the former were much burnt, and his legs slightly scorched; the right cheek of the latter was very much disfigured, and his right hand nearly reduced to a cinder. Kipling and Lester were removed to University College hospital, where they have since expired.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—At twelve o'clock on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, without any of the usual paraphernalia of his office, and attended by only two or three of the civic officers, went through the necessary formula of opening this once famous scene of fun and frolic.

About twelve gingerbread booths standing opposite to the main entrance to St Bartholomew's hospital was all that indicated the time and locality of the far-famed "Bartlemy." Comparatively few persons were present in Cloth fair, where his lordship went through the ceremony, and on the whole those who so anxiously endeavoured to do away with this fair may now reckon on their wishes being consummated.

IRELAND.

Great squabbling has taken place at Dublin, respecting the successor to the seat which is now vacant for the University. Mr Hamilton has canvassed the members, and his election was considered secure, when it was announced that the government intended to propose the new solicitor-general, Mr Smith. Nothing appears, however, to have yet been decided in the matter.

It is said that the object of the commission recently appointed, and which is about to commence its sittings in Dublin, is to include in its inquiry the mode of conducting criminal proceedings in Ireland, in the superior as well as in the inferior courts, besides extending the functions of the commission to the mode of administering the duties of the office of coroner.

The *Univers* announces, that Pope Gregory XVI. had sent to Mr O'Connell a splendid cross and gold medal. M. Cullen, the director of the Irish college in Rome, now on his way to Ireland, had been charged to present the gifts to Mr O'Connell.

Mr Mainzer, who was invited by Father Mathew to visit Ireland, for the purpose of introducing his system of vocal music, has during the last week been engaged in instructing the inhabitants of Cork. His labours have been crowned with the most triumphant success, and have awakened a great deal of interest among all classes. Father Mathew very justly considers that, in depriving his converts to temperance of their accustomed sensual indulgences, he was creating a void in their minds and habits which it was necessary to fill up by some better substitute.

On the 10th inst, the greatest flood that has ever taken place within living memory, occurred in the line of country from Slieve Gallen to Benbradah, in the county of Londonderry. The roads were rendered impassable, and nine bridges were either destroyed or partially swept away, while others were much injured.—*Londonderry Journal*.

SCOTLAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The turn-out at Dundee has proved a failure, and most of the operatives have returned to their employment. At Dunfermline affairs have not yet been satisfactorily settled, but there is no fear of any breach of the peace. The Dandy-loom weavers of Glasgow are still many of them out of employ, but some have returned to work at advanced prices, and it is expected the other masters will do the same. In Ayrshire the strike among the colliers still continues without any prospect of settlement. In other parts of the mining districts the colliers have in many instances come to terms, and altogether relinquished the strike for the charter as useless and chimerical.

The Queen and suite arrived in Scotland in safety on Thursday morning last. During the voyage, it is said, her Majesty had repeated attacks of sea-sickness. The royal yacht came alongside the Granton pier a little after eight o'clock; and soon after Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Buccleuch went on board, and paid their personal respects, immediately afterwards her Majesty and Prince Albert landed, and were handed into an open carriage in waiting. This sudden landing, especially after the arrangements which the corporation had made with those of her Majesty's ministers in Edinburgh, seemed to take everybody by surprise. The 53rd infantry, and a squadron of the Enniskillen dragoons, only arrived at the pier in time. The Royal archers, the Queen's body guard, and others, who were to appear in procession, were too late. The Lord Provost and the other members of the corporation were perfectly astounded when they were informed at their place of meeting that her Majesty was already approaching the city. They immediately made a hurried movement to meet her Majesty at the barriers, to present the keys of the city; but were soon told that her Majesty had already passed the barriers, and was a considerable distance in advance! In the mean time, her Majesty was warmly and enthusiastically cheered as she proceeded through the streets. She seemed much delighted with her reception; and, with Prince Albert, repeatedly acknowledged the greetings of the people. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says—

"To give anything like an adequate notion of the disappointment which thousands have experienced, would be impossible. There seemed to be a distinct understanding generally entertained that the procession would not set out till about eleven; and the consequence was, that many of the scaffoldings were not more than half filled. The scene of hurry and bustle, the running of people hither and thither, hoping by near ways to overtake the royal cortege, baffled description; and the royal salute, which should have been fired from the castle at the moment of her Majesty's landing, was not given till her Majesty was advancing up towards Hanover street. The question must be asked, to whom are the citizens of Edinburgh to look for an explanation in this matter?—for insulted they have been most grossly and deeply. The Lord Provost and the corporation generally have shown throughout the most praiseworthy anxiety in this business. As far as I have been able to ascertain, they have received treatment at the hands of Sir James Graham, of which they have just reason to complain; being kept in ignorance of her Majesty's arrangements up to the last moment, although it is understood they made early application to the Home Secretary on the subject. That her Majesty could have hesitated for one moment to have delayed her landing for a short time, cannot be doubted, had Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Buccleuch explained the reason for it—namely, to give the people an opportunity of welcoming her arrival in Scotland with that cordiality and enthusiasm by which they were desirous of evincing their attachment and esteem. Immediately after the members of the corporation returned from the procession, they held a meeting with closed doors, and came to a resolution of proceeding to Dalkeith palace in a body to obtain an audience of her Majesty. In the evening they returned, and communicated the result, that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to express her regret that there had been any misunderstanding as to her landing or her entrance into the city; and that she was most anxious to meet the wishes of the people of Edinburgh as far as she possibly could; and she expressed her willingness to go in procession on Saturday from the palace to the castle."

The reception of the Queen at Dalkeith was most enthusiastic, and it was estimated that at least 10,000 people obtained admission within the Duke of Buccleuch's policies. On the appearance of her Majesty she was loudly cheered. The royal standard floated from the turrets of the palace, and the union jack from the church tower. The illuminations on Friday night were equal to the anticipations that had been formed. They were not only exceedingly general, but many of the

devices exhibited great taste. The streets were thronged to an extent that surprised even the people of Edinburgh themselves.

On Saturday her Majesty, according to the arrangements announced on Wednesday evening, made her formal entry into the city, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations by the many thousands who had assembled. An accident of a very serious nature, however, greatly marred the enjoyment, and threw a deep gloom over the proceedings of the day. This was the sudden falling of a platform, at the Princes-street end of the Mound, on which, at the instant, there were not fewer than two or three hundred persons. An eye-witness thus describes the scene:—

"While she was yet in sight, Mr ——— beckoned me down the stairs in a manner which said he must be obeyed. I consequently followed him, but before I had descended many stairs I saw the whole mass before me, with I am sure 200 or 300 persons, go down with a crash. It was so instantaneous that not a voice was heard for some seconds. I shall never forget my feelings at the moment. Enormous beams threatened to kill us as they fell. Fancy masses of people falling, the beams on them—then more people. It was horrid! The place where we had been a few minutes before, was the beginning of the catastrophe; as it was, we were obliged to jump over the sides of the stairs to avoid the ruins falling on us. Mrs ——— had the most narrow escape. She turned her head for an instant, and the next moment her immediate neighbour had vanished with the rest of the people. The scene that followed was sickening. We did not remain on the spot longer than possible, but saw enough to know how dreadfully they must have been hurt. I saw several legs broken, faces bleeding, people carried pick-a-back, on planks, or by any means. Several I heard were killed, but of course it has too recently happened for accurate accounts."

Besides this, many other accidents occurred, owing to the pressure of the crowd in the more confined parts of the city. Having passed through the principal streets, her Majesty proceeded to Dalmeny park for refreshment, and returned to Dalkeith in the evening. Sir R. Peel was in the carriage next her Majesty, and was much hissed, and, some accounts say, pelted.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A grotto or natural cavern has been discovered in Alnwick moor, in the limestone rocks lying to the south-west of the race ground. By the recent removal of part of the rocks two openings were found, one of which was known fifty years before, but, by the falling of the earth from above, has been partly hidden and unobserved for a long period. The cavern is of considerable extent, in height from four to six feet, with passages branching off on both sides, but its length has not been lately explored, as a thick stratum of soft clay has closed one of the principal avenues. The place in some parts is neatly arched, approaching to the order and regularity of a work of art. The roof was at one time beautifully studded with sparkling stalactites, and from the sides rose small pillars of white semi-transparent calcareous spar, disposed in some degree like the Anglo-Saxon architecture of some of the ancient monasteries.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—At eight o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the workmen of William Hancock, Esq., of Wivelscombe, commenced reaping a field of wheat, part of which was immediately carried, thrashed, sent to the mill, ground, made into bread, again brought into the field, and consumed before five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, actually before the whole field was cut. Nor was this all; the "worthy banker" produced two straw hats made from reed which had been growing in the morning. These hats were worn by two of the reapers.—*Somerset County Gazette*.

MOUNTED PATROLS.—It seems that the magistrates of Leeds have not yet recovered from the state of alarm into which they were thrown by the recent disturbances. Not content with reading the Riot act where there was no riot, and calling out thousands of special constables at the town's expense, where there was no need of them, and importing "powerful bodies of troops into the manufacturing districts," where life and property are as safe as ever they have been—the magistrates of Leeds seem still resolved to keep the public mind in a ferment by maintaining large bodies of special constables and mounted volunteers, who are to patrol our town and neighbourhood as if it were actually in a state of riot and insurrection. One hundred special constables have been added to the police force for nine months, and a sum of 4,200*l.* has been voted by the town council for their maintenance; and, in addition to this, it is also proposed to maintain a body of mounted police to patrol the out townships "at all hours," for the purpose of checking, or conquering, an apprehended army which is expected to spring out of the ground somewhere between "Middleton Grange and Bramley Hill top."—*Leeds Times*.

The Marquis of Westminster gives to each of his granddaughters, lately married, £100,000.—*Carnarvon Herald*.

At the last meeting of the French academy of sciences, a letter was read from M. Agassiz, who, it will be remembered, established himself some time ago on the summit of the Aar for the purpose of studying the phenomena of the glaciers. He writes that the mass of ice in the part where he has fixed himself advances towards the valley 220 feet annually.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 7.

SHEFFIELD, TUESDAY MORNING.—Last night Mr Vincent delivered his second lecture in the Circus, to an overwhelming audience. Boxes, pit, and gallery were crowded to suffocation. Mr Vincent was loudly cheered on making his appearance, and addressed the audience for two hours in refutation of the various calumnies and prejudices that stand in the way of the people's rights. He showed clearly the advantages of a physical, moral, and intellectual character, that would flow from democratic institutions, and depicted faithfully the giant evils of aristocracy. The lecture excited so much interest that Mr Vincent was earnestly pressed to deliver a third lecture, which he assented to amidst protracted cheering. The Complete Suffrage Union will soon be countenanced and supported by many of the most respectable men in Sheffield. It is pleasing to observe the interest a large portion of the middle classes take in these lectures. The mention of the name of Joseph Sturge was hailed with great cheering; and all parties expressed their delight on seeing such a man at the head of the liberal movement.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat is very small, and not much foreign. The market is flat, but no alteration from Monday's prices.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philaethes." We thank him for his letter, but we think it better on the whole to live down obloquy than to put it down.

"Alpha" must give his name.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1842.

SUMMARY.

SCOTLAND is clean daft. Edinburgh, the modern Athens, has become a city of turned heads. Bonfires have blazed on every hill top, and enthusiasm has glowed in every heart. A veritable queen—a real flesh and blood monarch—a lady too, and a young one—married, and the mother of a royal prince and princess, graces the land o' cakes with her presence, and lo! the land o' cakes,

"Frae Maidenkirke to John o' Groats,"

is in a ferment. Grave provosts enact, in solemn show, "the delivery of the keys." Sober baillies sit in council upon the programme of processions. Railroads groan beneath the weight of unnumbered special trains, which disgorge their living stock into "the heart of Mid Lothian." All is gaiety and delight. The very weather behaved itself decently, as long as it could; and having, with admirable forbearance, waited until the procession had passed, rewarded its own patience by descending in a Scotch mist. O! the crowded streets and the thronged windows, the hats below and the bonnets above, the laden balconies and the insecure scaffolding, the glory of the *cortège* and the confusion of an appalling accident, disappointment in the first instance and full gratification at last—surely our brethren in the north will never forget the visit of Victoria the First and Prince Albert to their shores. Politics for the present are folded up and laid carefully aside, and loyalty alone dare show itself across the border. Well! this is as it should be. We have no fault to find; for the Scotchman has room in his heart for another sentiment besides loyalty, and, to his honour be it spoken, he loves freedom not less than he respects monarchy.

In England, matters wear a somewhat more sombre aspect. The turn-outs go in but slowly, and when want forces them to succumb, they do so with a reluctance and sullenness but too evident. It is plain that the movement which blazed out with such remarkable suddenness, and to such extent, is checked only, not annihilated. Discontent has not been removed, but rather increased by the vigour of the executive government; and as it is now forbidden all legitimate vent, it will probably work tenfold more mischief under ground than above it. The middle classes, we think, have done but little justice to the wonderful forbearance displayed by the working men during the late commotions; and the efforts of their special daily organs, the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Globe*, to identify universal suffrage with results similar to those which followed the French revolution, are as ill-timed as they are ungrateful. If there be any parallel between the present times and those to which these whig organs refer their readers for warning, it is to be found in the tyranny which provokes, not in the masses which suffer. The causes which brought on the French revolution are indeed operative now, but the population upon which those causes act is vastly dissimilar. Lord George Gordon, a high-church tory, could once inflame an English mob to a pitch of fanatical phrenzy, which wreaked its spite upon both property and person; but starvation itself can hardly goad on our labouring classes to inflict injury upon either. But at the very moment when property to the amount of millions is within their power, without suffering the smallest deterioration, whig organs, hired by coaxing attentions and flattering baronetries, forgetful of their own origin, and distrustful of all real principle, slander the people of these realms with mean, contemptible, and wretchedly inapplicable aspersions.

"But 'tis a common proof
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face.
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend."

Perhaps the principle thus clothed in expressive language by our immortal dramatist, may explain the recent freaks of some of our modern magistrates. The history of most of these men commences in very modern times and in the lowest vales of poverty. This is far from being a reproach to them. Not that they once belonged to the order of the poor, but that they now despise the order from which they sprung; and, "dressed in a little brief authority," spurn the rights of the classes with whom they are most familiar—this is their condemnation. Again our national bard has hit their case, and again we must take leave to make him speak for us.

"Could great men thunder
As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet;
For every pelting petty officer
Would use his heav'n for thunder—nothing but thunder."

Did Shakspeare foresee the scenes now being enacted under the patronage of our Home Secretary? Had he his eye upon the Derby magistrates, or upon the authorities at Birmingham, or upon the newly-created "glorious unpaid" of Leeds? Did the poetic seer

discern from the far distant past how petty officers would pelt un-offending subjects with proclamations, and use up in a few short days all the thunder that could be conveniently spared from Downing street, partly to the amusement, partly to the terror of her Majesty's lieges, and wholly to their own disgrace? We hope Lord Denman's rebuke will teach these worthies that, although at first they may be mistaken one for another, there is a wide difference between a peal of veritable thunder and the rumbling of a dust cart.

Owing chiefly to the vexatious interferences of these Aladdin authorities, the conference at Birmingham is put off, and an extraordinary council convened for the twelfth instant. We see that it has been determined to contest the municipal elections at Birmingham upon complete suffrage principles. We think the council would do well to send a circular into every borough in which associations exist, urging them to do the same thing. Our municipal constituencies are more powerful by far for liberal principles than our parliamentary ones. The simplest of all tests might be adopted, and the electors might be called upon to vote for no candidate at the ensuing election who does not pledge himself to vote in the town council for a petition to parliament, to be signed by the mayor, and ratified with the town seal, praying the legislature to adopt the principles of the National Complete Suffrage Union. This step will serve to exercise our infant strength, to develop our real power, and to make our opinions tell with effect in the highest quarters. We simply throw out the suggestion at the present moment to save time. Hereafter we may return to the subject.

The oriental mail has arrived since our last, bringing intelligence from India to 19th of July, and from China to the 27th of May. The news is of a somewhat gloomy character, and from Afghanistan indicates that there has been a wavering of purpose at head quarters. It is not nearly so bad, however, as the telegraphic communication from Marseilles would have led us to believe. It is supposed that some party high in office in the French ministry, for sordid purposes, tampered with and perverted the intelligence which he had received, and that this is not by any means his first offence. Much indignation has been excited amongst capitalists by this affair.

STEADY! BOYS, STEADY!

The conference of delegates which was to have been holden at Birmingham this day, we announced in the postscript of our last number to have been put off. We are glad of it. From the first, we had misgivings as to the soundness of that policy which prompted the council of the Complete Suffrage Union to resolve upon this step. Natural and plausible the first blush of such a determination undoubtedly is; but to cool reflection and sober judgment it gradually unfolds itself as a measure fraught with peril. Expectation was sure to be awakened in the public mind by the announcement of the council's intentions, and every delegate would have attended the conference, bearing with him the consciousness that the country was on the *qui vive* for some immediate and decisive blow, at the hands of that assembly, which should make the exclusive system reel beneath its weight. The excitement which such an impression could not fail to have produced, would be very apt to suggest and to recommend rash counsels—to affect with greater ardour the vigour, than the prudence, of any plans of action submitted to it for consideration—to be impatient of delay—to overleap, in the enthusiasm of the moment, the moats and fences of a wary discretion—and to risk upon a *coup-de-main*, all the immense advantages which consummate generalship has hitherto availed to win in this noble enterprise. We were, therefore, relieved of serious apprehensions, when we found that the present impracticability of the scheme, and, we doubt not, subsequent reflection, have led to the abandonment of the council's first intentions; and we think the moral courage which refused to persist in a given course, simply because, in the hurry of a pressing emergency, it presented itself as the most feasible one, and was therefore adopted, is worthy of all commendation.

The opportunity now offers itself, and we gladly embrace it, of putting on record our own views of the present aspect and future policy of the complete suffrage movement. We are prompted to do this by no desire or expectation of swaying the decisions of the extraordinary council convoked for the 12th inst., but by the hope of uniting the leading friends of the cause in a definite, peaceful, and consistent line of action. Our deep interest in the progress and ultimate success of the movement, must be our apology for what we are fully aware is tinged with the hue of presumption. We are far enough from cherishing a dictatorial spirit, and we claim for our remarks nothing more than the calm consideration of our readers.

It appears to us a matter of supreme importance, that the friends of complete suffrage should have a clear apprehension of the work which they are called to perform. *They have to win society, not to force the government.* The latter is, at present, utterly impracticable—the former may, with certainty, be accomplished. Twelve months have not yet elapsed since the commencement of that movement over which Mr Sturge presides. The political principles which it involved were then regarded by the middle classes as ultra in their character and dangerous in their tendency. Anterior violent proceedings had stamped them with undeserved infamy. They came into direct collision with prevailing prejudice, and gave a shock to aristocratic tastes. They were, however, quietly urged upon the cool judgment of the public, not heedlessly thrown upon their passions. They were associated with a course of peaceful, constitutional, and virtuous agitation. By degrees they began to emerge from the mists which had previously obscured their natural lustre—and at this moment they command a wider and profounder homage than their most sanguine abettors could have ventured to antici-

pate. The "Union" has evidently pursued a wise and triumphant career. The popularity and unexampled success of its lecturers—the rapid multiplication of societies—the merging of old and influential reform associations into complete suffrage unions—the advocacy of the cause by a large and increasing minority of the liberal provincial press—and, above all, the recent electoral contests at Nottingham, Southampton, and Ipswich, show the amazing strides which the question is making among the middle classes. We are evidently gaining our end—we are enlisting on behalf of our principles, electoral strength. The great battle with the oligarchy must be fought in the poll-booths at a general election. We are mustering our hosts for the conflict, and all things promise us the most signal success.

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that the ultimate triumph of this policy depends not more upon the energy and perseverance, than upon the wisdom and forbearance of those who conduct the movement. In the choice of principles the voice of expediency was, as it ought to have been, silenced; but in the selection of means for the legislative embodiment of those principles, expediency must be our guide. We have to do with a coy and somewhat suspicious body of men—to gain them over to a cause the very magnitude of which is apt to awaken their apprehensions. Time has not yet been allowed them to digest the strong meat we have set before them. The utmost gentleness on our part is indispensable. We must eschew all appearance of dogmatism. We must make due allowances for prejudice. We must cautiously abstain from urging upon them the adoption of extreme measures. They need to be encouraged by the quietness, rather than alarmed by the temerity, of our proceedings. We have to create enthusiasm before we can wield it. It will not do to lead "into th' imminent deadly breach," recruits as yet undisciplined, and hardly reconciled to the novel service upon which they have entered. Ultraism, as far as conduct is concerned, we must leave to the conservative government. Our wisdom is to stand by, firmly, but calmly, and let them shock the prejudices of the middle classes. Again, we say, our present business is not with the rulers, but with the ruled. Let government create discontent—let us embody and employ it. The violence must be all on their side—the self-restraint and caution on our's. Whilst they are making foes, it must be our care to make friends. The game will be won by that party who, at the next general election, can register the most votes. Arbitrary and unconstitutional interference with popular rights—measures of coercion, such as the mind of a Graham will be apt enough to conceive, and the rashness of a tory cabinet well fitted to dare—the already intolerable and yet growing expenses of oligarchical rule—the maintenance, in spite of reason, in spite of entreaty, in spite of all but universal public opinion, of the food monopoly—and, lastly, the crushing operation of the income tax, will surround and hunt the middle classes into our ranks. Let there be no obstacles thrown in their way—nothing minatory to scare them. Let all the approaches to our principles be made easy. By a calm and noiseless, but effective agitation, let the tangled underwood of prejudice be cleared away—and presently the bulk of society will be with us.

This may seem but tame and spiritless policy to adopt at the present stirring crisis of our national affairs. Aye! and how many hot-headed soldiers, panting for fame, stigmatised, in like manner, the construction of the lines of Torres Vedras. The truth is—that is the most spirited plan which will command success. To dare dangers for the sake of merely exercising our courage is foolhardiness. We have no surplus of means to waste in idle parade. If we mean to achieve a victory, we must make every stroke tell. Nothing is really formidable but that which possesses real power. The only weapons with which we can safely cope with the oligarchy are VOTES—the proper battle-field is a general election. We can fight them neither with resolutions, however stinging, nor with manifestoes, however bold and just. Passive resistance must be general to be effective, and can be general only when the principles it is intended to force have taken a firm and irrevocable hold upon the public mind. Nothing would so delight, at this moment, the foes of the people, as the recommendation of some extreme course. Their anxiety to see it adopted is evinced by their readiness to suggest it as the intended line of policy. They will be disappointed. The word, we trust, will be given to all our associations, to be as cautious and conciliatory in their movements as they are bold and uncompromising in their principles—and from rank to rank the command will be communicated, "Steady! boys, steady!"

SOLD TO SIN.

THE *Times* of Monday last contains an article which, both for purport and for style, may be pronounced a curiosity. Its main object is to prove that the working classes of this country have no desire for the parliamentary franchise—that, in point of fact, "to have a vote" "is a duty" (a somewhat equivocal form of expression, by the bye), not a privilege—and that they who regard it as a matter to be coveted, are *ipso facto* convicted of unfitness to have it. We must allow this doctrine to make its own impression on the public mind, taking leave merely to remark that, if it succeed in making converts, it will do so by the sheer force of its own intrinsic merits, and will owe nothing to the ability of its advocate. In confirmation of this position we commend to our readers the following passage:—

"The mystification of Messrs O'Connor, Sturge, Cooper, and company, is not a match for a little good honest English common sense; and these worthies have found it so, and they know it. In spite of the meetings of Mr Joseph Sturge, quaker, held *peaceably* in London, away from the scene of danger—in spite of the ravings of Feargus O'Connor—in spite of the harangues of Mr Cooper of Leicester, and Mr White of Birmingham—and in spite of the declamations of the metropolitan section of the Anti-corn-

law League, now at length thrown over by its brother segments—in spite of all this, the workmen who were 'out' could not be persuaded to determine that it was a better remedy for their distress to stay out and starve till they each got a right to vote at the election of a member of parliament, than to go in and work so soon as the question of wages was satisfactorily settled. They asked for bread; and Joseph Sturge—literally Joseph Sturge, the man of peace (if it be not a mockery to talk of peace in conjunction with the tumults which this man has been attempting to excite)—this man of peace, we say, with his coadjutors, have the effrontery to tell them that their remedy is to demand, by force, the elective franchise. What! will the franchise satisfy their wants? will it appease their hunger? Of course these scoundrels know that it will not; and yet they dare, in their pity, forsooth! and in their friendship for the poor man, to hold out to a starving population, not the prospect of 'a fair day's work and good wages,' but the phantom of a franchise!"

Now, were we at the elbow of the writer of this passage, we should make bold to whisper in his ear, that he is in danger of mistaking coarse vituperation for intellectual power. It requires no great compass of genius to heap together in one lump the worthy and the worthless, to lie with reckless hardihood, and to make offensive terms serve as a substitute for shrewd and clever hits. If, indeed, these be the proper and only qualifications required in a conductor of "the leading journal of Europe," we think its proprietors might pick up equally serviceable editors, at a much lower rate of remuneration, in the purlieus of St Giles, and eke at Billingsgate.

"Fye, fye! unknit that threat'ning unkind brow
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes—
It blots thy beauty, as frosts do bite the meads;
Confounds thy fame, as whirlwinds shake fair buds;
And in no sense is meet or amiable."

In good sooth, we are jealous for the reputation of the *Times*. There was a day when the vices of the hoary apostate were somewhat redeemed by surpassing talent—and, however one might disapprove, it was scarcely possible to despise. But, really, ribaldry unrelieved by wit—tricks which want even the recommendation of being either clever or new—mere spittle, which contains no particle of venom, and which is simply disgusting without being dangerous—foaming wrath, which if it had teeth would bite, but, having none, must content itself with extruding what decent people are usually careful to avoid—is pitiable enough. What! can the talent of this editor reach no higher than to call Joseph Sturge "a scoundrel?" Why, any puppy who walks the streets of the metropolis can do that, without being paid for it. We advise this tyro to try his hand again. Possibly, after strong pangs, his precocious mind may give birth to an epithet, which, if it be not more apposite, may, at least, be more ingenious—and may serve to display his wit, as well as his inherent vulgarity.

And this is the press! our much vaunted, our immaculate press! guardian of our liberties! ægis of British freedom! To so low a pitch of humiliation have we sunk, that blackguardism of the coarsest hue, and lying of the most shameless kind, constitute the raw materials out of which our most widely circulated journal daily weaves its articles against the progress of reform! Let the *Times*, by all means, follow up its vocation—it cannot more effectually serve the cause of the people. Let it continue to identify Joseph Sturge with physical force excesses, and rail at him as "a scoundrel," and, with impotent spite, fly in the face of the sober sense of the middle classes. Let it lie through thick and thin without once winking—and serve up trash which tastes of nothing but dirt, without the smallest seasoning of talent to make it spicy. Such fare, daily crammed down the throats of the English public, will speedily produce nausea—and all decent men will at last be sick of the *Times*, and of the doctrines it does so little to recommend.

AN HEREDITARY LEGISLATOR.

WE have not in any way noticed the private life of a recently deceased peer, although it has challenged public criticism by a trial at law, and by the ostentatious publication of a last will and testament, revealing predilections the most scandalous and immoral. But unless the occasion were inevitable, we would make it a rule to abstain from all comment upon private life. Individual vices will, we are persuaded, be more thoroughly corrected by private opinion, and an avoidance of the society of the vicious, than by the reprobation of the public press; which, if it do call down indignation upon the head of the offender, also gives a wider circulation to the offence, and ministers, even under the most scrupulous guidance, to diseased and depraved appetites. There are many of our public men, of all parties, whose private practices would not bear a moment's examination, were it the province of a respectable journalist to expose them. But the wiser course is to leave such men to the penalties which a disregard of the great laws of morality is sure to entail; only viewing their conduct with that wholesome suspicion derived from the knowledge that public principle, however apparently correct, can never entirely escape from the contamination of private vice.

Our object, then, in recurring for a moment to the Marquis of Hertford (for our readers will have perceived that it is to him we allude), is not to lay bare his personal life—the task would be too loathsome—but to fix attention to that part of our glorious constitution, which clothes the mere accident of birth with the important function of legislation, without reference to any quality essential to the fit exercise of the legislative privilege. In the case before us, we have a man steeped to the lips in the dirtiest sensuality; not giving way to sensuality during intervals of better employment, but making it his constant, never varying practice; surrounding himself with panders and prostitutes, the companions of his every hour, the prompters of his every action; his home being their home, his wealth their wealth, and his life their life. And yet the man thus voluntarily degraded below the brutes is, by the British constitu-

tion, compulsorily raised above his fellow-men, and gifted with irresponsible power over their happiness and fortunes. This power he cannot abdicate; of this power he cannot be deprived. He must exercise it—nay, the Marquis of Hertford did constantly exercise it—to affect the destinies of the millions inhabiting this realm. Nor need we wonder that such a man was the tool of his co-debauchee, George the Fourth, and the supporter of the worst ministries of that worst of monarchs.

The above is the true picture of one hereditary legislator. For the honour of humanity, we rejoice that we have it not to say—from one learn all. Yet there are "peers of England, pillars of the state," who cannot be unknown to our readers, as tainted with disgusting vice, as the one we have chosen to point our political moral. And the hereditary system will ever, from the very nature of things, be thus impregnated. We stop not now to show that bigotry, prejudice, idiocy, and madness, are component elements of such a system. We think it sufficient to have held up to public odium the fact that, by the boasted principles of English constitutional law, no profligacy, no lewdness, no irreligion, no vice, can incapacitate a legislator who has been born to the dignity of a peer of the realm.

TRIALS IN THE NORTH.

THE sad consequences of the late insurrection have begun. At Leeds, the judges thought it their duty to deliver the gaol without respect to the promised special commission; and scores of working men have been convicted of being voluntarily present at riotous meetings, for the purpose of raising the rate of wages. Sentence has not yet been passed upon them, but from the humane bearing of judges Denman and Maule, it seems probable that their punishment will be lenient. Almost all pleaded that they were guilty of being present only, without aiding or abetting, and were astonished to find that such presence, when voluntary, was illegal. We do not wonder that the artisans of Leeds were ignorant of the law; as the palpable object of our law makers is to keep us in ignorance of what the law is, until we come within its grasp—so little pains are taken to promulgate it.

However much we sympathise with the unhappy men who were induced to join in forcing their fellow-labourers to strike for wages, we cannot but admit that their's was an offence which needs correction, the stringency of which should be measured by the extent of provocation. The labourer has a perfect right to abstain from work himself, if it so suit him; but when he compels his fellow-labourer to abstain also, he does a moral wrong, besides rendering himself amenable to the law. We know that, in many instances, the working classes are driven into this conduct by the uneven pressure of our social institutions; but to do evil that good may come, or to do evil because evil is done, are moral axioms deserving of reprobation, whether put forth by peasants or by statesmen.

It is not for the sake of merely expressing this opinion, that we have noticed the trials at Leeds. We have rather had in view one or two expressions of the advocate, who defended the prisoners, and of the judge who presided—expressions which ought not to be passed over in total silence.

There are many advantages connected with the position of an advocate, which should make him cautious how he abuses his privileges. Unfortunately, both in cases of private and public interest, the advocate sometimes forgets caution and decency, and gives way to a recklessness of statement, unwarranted by his instructions or by the facts before him. A Mr Wilkins, counsel for some of the rioters at Leeds, indulged in this recklessness to an extravagant degree. Not content with uttering the usual rigmarole about "those who for purposes of mere selfish vanity, or for the darker designs of faction, had gone to the hovels of ignorance and poverty, and endeavoured too successfully to urge men on to acts of violence and lawlessness"—rigmarole, we take leave to say, which would disgrace the lips of any man better informed than a prime minister—he had the hardihood to adopt or fabricate the gratuitous falsehood, that these riots were promoted by "men occupying the station of magistrates, who had dared thus to excite the people against the laws, because in the bigotry of so called liberalism, the laws did not suit their notions." If one fact be clearer than another, it is that the movement out of which these trials sprang originated amidst the working classes themselves, and had no connexion with any other class. It was a convulsive effort of the oppressed labourers of England to redress their wrongs. And it is disgusting to see a man, belonging to a so-called liberal profession, seizing an occasion where he cannot be contradicted to propagate the political lies of his party. It was the duty of the judge at once to have silenced his impertinence; but, after listening complacently to the scurrilous far-rago, he tenderly said, "I hardly think Mr Wilkins, I ought to hear that—that magistrates have incited the people to insurrection." Of course he ought not to have heard it; but he had heard it, and judges, much too frequently for their own credit, do hear without rebuke, whatever the scandalous license of an advocate may please to utter.

So much for the advocate—a word or two with Lord Chief Justice Denman.

We really wish that judges would abstain from giving any but legal opinions. As long as they confine themselves to this, their legitimate province, they are Delphic oracles. Whenever they pass the boundaries of law, and disport in the freer realms of ethical and metaphysical speculation, they degenerate into the veriest twaddlers that ever sat at the tea table of feminine antiquity. We are not anxious to say that Lord Denman is generally obnoxious to this censure; but while we were gratified with his statement of the law which we shall presently quote, we were startled from our propriety,

versed as we are in judicial vagaries, by the extraordinary ignorance of the following passage:—

"Unfortunately it was matter for astonishment and lamentation, that after all that had been done to enlighten and educate the people, and, he would fearlessly add, to improve their condition and promote their comforts, there should be found in this country men by the hundred and the thousand, ready to assemble together for the absurd, the insane, the suicidal purpose of throwing men in their own circumstances out of employment, and thus increasing terribly the distress which unhappily existed."

What does his lordship mean by "all that has been done to enlighten and educate the people." What has been done, and by whom? He cannot seriously allude to the parochial schools of the clergy, where children are badged and ticketed to all the world as the degraded recipients of charity, and stuffed with catechism and thirty-nine articles. Nor can he refer to the Diffusion society of his friend Lord Brougham, the labours of which have rarely penetrated beyond the middle class. We wish his lordship would condescend to particulars, and explain what he does mean. That fearless addition of his, about improving the condition and promoting the comforts of the labouring class, is a fearless blunder, or something worse. Every hour's experience belies it. The Hand-loom report, the Colliery report, the Factory report, the Sanatory report, the Poor-law reports, one and all, contain an enormous mass of evidence which ought to have made Lord Denman's fearlessness quail before it allowed him solemnly to record such lamentable ignorance. We strongly suspect, indeed, that Lord Denman reads other reports than those we have mentioned; but then, if uninformed on the subject, he might at least hold his tongue. And we would recommend to all judges, when they feel inclined to travel out of the record, to remember how little fitted they are by experience and education to be the moral or political instructors of a civilised people.

As we hinted, however, if we quarrel with Lord Denman's statement of a fact in contemporaneous history, of which we fear he has been but a narrow observer, we are gratified at his statement of the law, especially that relating to public discussion.

"As to the allusions which had been made by the learned counsel to alleged exciting language on the part of some magistrates, if such conduct had been pursued, it certainly was most reprehensible. Still, however, on the part of the people of this country, he must assert the right of free discussion and of peaceable statement of grievances; and, unfortunate as it was that the discussion of political questions, or of the laws regarding provisions, should produce excitement and ill-feeling, it was the undoubted right of Englishmen to meet and peaceably discuss the grounds of what they deemed just complaint."

It is refreshing, after the arbitrary dicta of the Home Secretary, and the arbitrary proceedings of magistrates, to come across a passage which, if it mean anything, must mean that many of the recent suppressions of public meetings have been illegal. Should the metropolitan or provincial magistrates give token of persisting in the same career, we trust that some steps will be taken to bring the matter to a legal issue. In the law, as laid down by the Lord Chief Justice, there is every encouragement to come to such a trial.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

A *Times* reporter, with marvelous simplicity, in giving account of the execution of Francis Bradley, at Liverpool, for the murder of his wife, says of the crowd—"that they amused themselves by shouting, throwing cabbages, and other conduct of an unbecoming description; and one fellow was actually detected in the act of picking pockets." This reporter is evidently new in his profession, else he would not have to learn that a mob at a public execution never act except in an "unbecoming" manner, and that instead of its being a matter of surprise that one man was actually picking a pocket, it is a reproach upon the Liverpool police that hundreds were not detected in a similar occupation. According to orthodox instructors, prosaic and poetic (among the latter, we regret to name William Wordsworth), capital punishments are a means of preventing crime, and never fail to operate as a warning upon the assembled thousands who witness them. Whereas not a public execution takes place without an exhibition either of the worst passions, or the most brutal propensities of our nature. At the one in question it does not appear that the crowd received the wretched malefactor with yells and derisive cheering, as is not unfrequently the case; but they gazed with intense interest upon his dying agonies and convulsive writhings, described with great minuteness by the *Times* reporter, who must have calculated their duration by a stop watch. Alas! alas! that a professedly Christian government should be a party to scenes that would disgrace a horde of the wildest savages.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday for the Isle of Wight.

Sir James Graham left town on Saturday afternoon for Cowes, Isle of Wight. Sir James Graham was visited at the Home office, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, previous to his departure.

Mr S. M. Philips, under secretary of state for the home department, is about to retire from his office, and his successor is to be Mr Gregson. Mr Gregson has long enjoyed the personal intimacy of Sir R. Peel, and is known to have been his principal agent in preparing his bills for the consolidation of the criminal laws. The *Standard* of Monday contradicts the report.

From the forwardness of the works of the new houses of parliament, it is expected that in two months the first stone will be laid. The ceremony will probably be performed by her Majesty or the Prince. The estimated cost of erecting the ventilating tower alone of the new houses, will be upwards of £20,000.

The decrease in the home consumption of port wine this year, as compared with that of last, is to the extent of 324,660 gallons, being at the rate of 40 per cent. Sherry and Spanish wines have fallen off upwards of 64,000 gallons, and the colonial or Cape wines nearly 9 per cent. The total comparative decrease on all wines imported, has been 425,812 gallons.

PROVINCIAL.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Uninterrupted tranquillity has prevailed throughout the manufacturing districts during the past week, though things are not in a more satisfactory state. The power-loom weavers are still out, and there does not appear any likelihood of matters being arranged between them and their masters. They are determined not to return to work except at an advance of wages, and believe that such is the state of the market that the manufacturers cannot keep their mills standing any longer, the profits are so great. On Monday morning no considerable number of fresh hands returned to work; but, on the contrary, there was a partial turn-out of dyers for an advance, and this act was entirely voluntary. The magistrates have prohibited the system of begging, which has prevailed since the "turn-out," and this has caused great dissatisfaction. A great deal of correspondence and newspaper discussion has taken place during the past week, respecting the conduct of the magistrates, who are charged with not putting down the outbreak in the outset, and allowing the mills to be stopped without interference. They have, however, explained their conduct, which appears to exculpate them from all blame. Government have offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of Dr M'Douall, the chartist lecturer, and there was a report that he was taken in Manchester on Monday.

The accounts from the various towns in the counties of Cheshire and Derbyshire are rather unsatisfactory, and unless the differences existing between the men and their masters are arranged, it is feared there will be another cessation of labour; which, although not so general as the last, will have a material effect in checking that returning prosperity which many hoped we were on the eve of witnessing. This applies more particularly to Bolton, Blackburn, Bury, Hindley, &c., where the men have given notice to their masters that, unless an advance in their wages is conceded, they will quit work. The term of their notice expires next Saturday. In the neighbourhood of Stockport, Hyde, Ashton-under-Lyne, &c., great discontent prevails, and a great deal of ill-feeling is manifested towards the manufacturers and those who have been compelled to appear before the magistrates as witnesses or prosecutors. On Thursday evening Mr Hanklyn, a manufacturer at Ashton, was attacked by a mob, within 200 yards from where the military are stationed, and he was compelled to fire at his assailants in self-defence. It is still thought necessary to keep up part of the special constabulary force. On Friday a rather serious affray took place at Glossop, on the borders of Derbyshire. The turned-out inhabitants of the place had been unable on Monday to stop the works of a Mr Shipley, and applied for assistance to the idle population of Ashton, who on Tuesday joined those of Glossop, and made a powerful attempt to stop the work. Mr Shipley, on the other hand, seemed just as determined that his work should go on, and to defeat the intentions of the crowd, his men were sworn in as special constables. On the mob pressing on, Mr Shipley fired off the contents of two or three guns loaded with small shot, and also a pistol loaded with ball. Four persons were wounded, and this attack so exasperated the rioters that they commenced another attack on the premises. At this juncture the infantry appeared, which so terrified the mob that they fled in all directions. With this exception no serious disturbances have taken place. The special commission, it is said, is now appointed to try the rioters in custody.

At Stockport, the tradesmen have laudably subscribed a considerable sum towards the alleviation of the half-starved turn-outs, and no less than sixty loads of potatoes, and a proportionate quantity of bread, was distributed amongst persons who had obtained a relief ticket. The latest accounts from this town, state that only one mill had commenced working on Monday morning, and that this was surrounded by large bodies of the unemployed, who, but for the presence of the police and special constables, would doubtless forcibly stop it.

In the mining districts of Staffordshire, the presence of the military has entirely prevented anything like an outbreak. On Friday, however, a party of the turn-outs proceeded to eject the workmen in the employ of Mr Gilbert. While engaged in stopping the works, the yeomanry arrived, and the rioters immediately took to flight. Two of the fugitives, in attempting to escape across the Birmingham canal, were drowned. Fourteen prisoners were captured and sent to Stafford. On Thursday a large body of the colliers had an interview with Lord Dartmouth, to whom they stated their grievances. He recommended them to meet their masters, to endeavour to arrange their differences. Very few of the colliers throughout the whole of this extensive district have yet returned to work, and it is generally admitted that the turn-outs have justice on their side. Many of the shopkeepers of Birmingham have resolved to support the colliers while unemployed. The system of begging still prevails, though not to so great an extent. Frequent arrests are taking place, and among others a chartist named Linney has been taken and committed for trial. Bail has been refused for White of Birmingham. The latest accounts state that there is a better prospect of a speedy settlement of the strike in South Staffordshire. Many masters have expressed their willingness to meet the men, and arrangements have been made for that purpose.

The magistrates of Dudley have refused to accept the bail offered by two highly respectable individuals, on behalf of Mr O'Neil, solely on the ground that one had presided at, and another signed a requisition for, a chartist meeting.

Most of the Yorkshire rioters have already taken their trials at the York assizes; and in every case where the evidence as to the parties was clear, their conviction followed as a matter of course. The rioters at Huddersfield, Halifax, Skipton, Cleckheaton, Batley, and Kirkheaton, were tried on Thursday evening; those from Leeds on Friday. Sentence has not yet been pronounced on any of the rioters; but when the whole shall have been tried, the judges will discriminate between the prisoners according to their respective degrees of criminality, and pass sentence accordingly.

An action was tried before Lord Denman on Wednesday, against the Manchester and Leeds Railway company, for compensation for an injury to the plaintiff, an engineer, by being thrown from one of their third carriages or "waggons" in consequence of the insecure fastening of one of the doors. It appears there are no seats in these carriages, and the plaintiff being obliged to lean against the door to keep

himself up, it flew open, when he was thrown upon the rails, and the train went over his foot and ankle, which were crushed so as to render amputation necessary. The jury found a verdict for £1,000 damages, which has given general satisfaction, as it is thought the railway companies have not been sufficiently attentive to the security of their passengers, especially of this class.

Francis Bradley, who was convicted at the late Liverpool assizes for the murder of his wife, was executed on Saturday at Kirkdale. The unhappy criminal was a catholic, and was attended during his last moments by a catholic priest. An immense multitude was, as usual, present to witness his execution.

On Thursday last two houses situate in the village of Marsden fell in with a loud crash. Nearly the entire population of the place quickly congregated round the spot, and the crowd were horrified at hearing the most heart-rending groans issuing from the ruins. A number of men were speedily at work clearing away the rubbish, and in a short time the body of an old man named Roberts was dug out, both legs being broken, and the upper part of his chest compressed, whilst several of the ribs protruded through the skin, notwithstanding which injuries, he was taken from the ruins alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Two children were next found, one of whom had its right arm and shoulder dreadfully crushed. The other child escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The next person dug out was a woman, the mother of the two children last named, and daughter to the old man Roberts. A child quite dead was discovered near the mother, who, although much injured, is expected to recover. The above persons were the entire inmates occupying one of the houses, the other was unoccupied. A dog belonging to the family was found crushed quite flat on the hearthstone, and a couple of pigs in a sty adjoining the house, were killed on the spot.

A lamentable accident occurred on Saturday, the 27th ult., at Sharpness Point, on the banks of the Severn. A large pic-nic party were spending the day there, and two young gentlemen, Mr Hill and Mr Cooper, left the party to stroll along the shore. Unconscious of any danger, they had gone a long way out on the sands, when the advancing tide overtook them, in spite of all their efforts to escape. Their situation was perceived by their friends, and a boat launched, but before it could reach them they were both swept away. Both of the bodies have since been recovered.

The *Derby Reporter* states that several incendiary fires have taken place in the neighbourhood of Uttoxeter. Fires broke out simultaneously on the farms of Mr Blurdon, of Smallwood; Mr Orme, of Hatton; and Mr Edensor, who resides near Mr Orme. Three haystacks were fired at Mr Blurdon's, three at Mr Orme's, and at Mr Edensor's one haystack and two thatches. All the parties are insured.

Last Tuesday se'nnight a dreadful murder was committed in North Wales. A public house called the Red Cow, on the road between Llantrissant and Tonyrefel, was the scene of this tragedy. Two lives have been destroyed by the same hand, and the double crime of filicide and suicide has stained the stones of a hitherto peaceful place. The circumstances are as follow:—It appears that Mr W. Evans, the landlord of the Red Cow, and the husband of the unhappy woman who is the subject of the heart-rending narrative, went in the morning to a place called Cymmer, leaving his wife and child at home. On his return he found both the door and shutters fast. By the assistance of a neighbour he had the door broken open, when he discovered his child, a boy about six years old, weltering in blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and on going up-stairs he found his wife suspended and quite dead. No reason has been assigned for the commission of this most shocking murder.

A most daring burglary was committed on Thursday night at the residence of Lady Lisle, at Millbrook, Hants. The robbery was effected between the hours of 10 and 12, and was discovered when the family were about to retire for the night. A ladder had been procured, and placed against the window of Lady Lisle's bed-chamber; a pane of glass was broken, and the window-hasp unfastened. The parties having thus made their entrance, succeeded in getting off with a valuable set of jewels, a large sum of money, and several articles of plate, altogether worth upwards of 2,000*l.*, which were in the apartment. The perpetrators of the robbery have for the present eluded justice.

The tidal dock at Southampton was opened last week. This dock is the largest in England, and covers an area of 16 acres; it will always have 18 feet water at low spring tides. It was commenced about three years ago, and has cost about £140,000; the Royal West India Mail company have contracted for the use of a portion of it, at a rental of £2,000 per annum. There is another dock, now in progress, called the inner or wet dock, which covers an extent of 14 acres, and is the nearest to the town.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market was, on Saturday, duller than in the preceding part of the week, and it was feared that when there was an universal return to work the advanced prices would not be maintained. At Leeds there has been a little improvement, and more business has been done. At Halifax and Bradford there has been a greater briskness in trade; but no advancement in prices has taken place. At Bury and Blackburn a decided improvement has taken place. In the glove fancy trade of Leicester a good business is doing; and an increased demand for flannels has taken place in the Rochdale market. At Stockport things are in a very unsettled state, and wages lower than in most of the neighbouring towns.

THE HARVEST.—In Yorkshire and Lancashire, and indeed in all the northern counties, the harvest is in an advanced stage; and, although the weather during the present week has been less brilliant than for several weeks previous, the operations of the reapers have scarcely suffered any interruption from the occasional showers, which have done more to benefit the root crops and the meadows and pastures, than to injure the corn harvest. The crops now being principally secured, the question arises—what is the yield? On this point there are various opinions. The prevailing expectation, as indicated by the rapid and continued decline, is, that it will be more than an average. Some of the authorities, however, contend that it will be less. In quantity we think that there will be found as many bushels of grain as in an average year, and not more; but the quality will be

so much better, from the universally fine harvest season, that the same number of bushels of corn will yield more bread, and consequently produce more sustenance. To what that increase may amount, we cannot, of course, form any correct estimate; but we think it would not be an over-calculation to take the increase at an amount equal to the 2,000,000 quarters of foreign corn imported into this country during the last year.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The largest number of beasts imported from Hamburg since the coming into operation of the new act arrived last Friday, by the Countess of Lonsdale steamer, Captain Stranack. They were forty-nine in number, and were of a superior quality to those hitherto imported from the same quarter, and, considering the rough passage, arrived in good condition.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Last year the Marquis of Bristol gave to Mr Mitchell, a gardener, of Kemp Town, several ears of corn, found upon opening an Egyptian mummy supposed to be two thousand years old. At the proper season the grain was sown, and has been cultivated by Mr Mitchell with great care; it has produced very fine ears of corn, some of them nine inches in length, but the grain is much lighter than common wheat. Mr Mitchell has saved the crop to make further experiments next year.

INTERESTING TO TOBACCO CONSUMERS.—A bill is now before parliament containing the following clause:—"And be it enacted, that no manufacturer of tobacco shall receive, or take into, or have in his custody or possession any sugar, treacle, molasses, or honey (except for the necessary and ordinary use of his family, the proof whereof shall lie on such manufacturer); nor shall any manufacturer of, or dealer in, or retailer of tobacco, receive, or take into, or have in his custody or possession, anyummings or roots of malt, or any ground or unground roasted grain, ground or unground chicory, lime, sand (not being tobacco sand), umber, ochre, or other earths, sea-weeds, ground wood, peat or other moss, or any leaves, or any herbs or plants (not being tobacco leaves or plants), or any syrup, liquid, substance, material, matter, or thing, to be used or capable of being used as a substitute for, or to increase the weight of tobacco or snuff, on pain of forfeiting the same and £200." Are we to infer, from this prohibition, that tobacco-chewers are occasionally indulged with a mouthful of lime! sand! umber! ochre! peat! and sea-weed?

SLAVERY.—Extract of a letter from Wm Knibb, off Nassau, New Residence Island, July 30, 1842, to Joseph Sturge:—"My dear friend—You will perceive by the place from which this is dated, that my expectations respecting reaching Jamaica by the 1st of August, have not been realised. A failure in one of the steamers made it necessary for us to land the mails at all the northern islands from Barbadoes, at which place we arrived on the 23rd of this month, which would have given us plenty of time to have reached my home, and the people of my choice, to delight in the results of that glorious day. We remained three days at St Thomas, during which time I saw enough of slavery to fill my heart with affliction, while the awful depravity of the poor creatures led to the painful conclusion that no efforts had been made to enlighten their darkened understandings. While in St Thomas, I visited one of the stations belonging to the Moravian missionaries, and with the most poignant grief I assure you that, for the first time in my life, I found slaves associated with a mission establishment; and I have every reason to believe that this is the case with nearly, if not all, their stations in the Danish islands. I do not think that this is generally known, but certainly it ought to be. I know it will be said that the missionaries have not the power to set the slaves free, but, certainly, they have the power not to allow them to work for them as slaves. From what I could gather there is a general anticipation among the slaves in the Danish colonies, that they are soon to be set free; and my firm conviction is that, if the Moravian mission would righteously, and at once, and at all risk, wash their hands of this infamous practice, the death-blow of Danish slavery would be struck. Deeply do I feel this subject—vain is it for us to hope to make a lasting impression upon the men of the world respecting the sin of slavery, when the missionaries of the cross are by it polluted, and the unrighteous enslaving of men proves a part of the missionary establishment. I do hope that the religious public will take up this matter. The huts in which the slaves belonging to the Moravian station I saw live, are by no means any better than those in which the slaves resided in Jamaica; nor can the blessing of Heaven rest upon such open violation of his righteous command—'Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you.' You are at perfect liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and to state that your information is from me. My heart has yearned with the deepest sympathy over the state of the slaves in the islands visited in this voyage, and I hope my earnest desire for their temporal and eternal welfare has been increased; but never did slavery appear to me so foul as when it entwined itself round the religious establishment of a mission, the devotion of whose agents I had ever regarded as a model for missionary enterprise. Alas! alas! 'How has the gold become dim—how is the most fine gold changed.'"

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Extract of a letter from John G. Whittier to Joseph Sturge, dated Amesbury, 12th, 8th mo. 1842.—"Since the date of my last letter another appalling proof of the correctness of thy statement relative to the bad pre-eminence of Philadelphia in respect to prejudice against the coloured man has been offered. The poor coloured citizens who had enrolled themselves in temperance societies undertook to celebrate the 1st of August, 'the anniversary of West Indian emancipation,' by a festival, over the Schylhill river. Thither they were moving in an orderly and respectable procession when they were assailed by the mob; some resistance being offered to this brutal outrage, the assailants called in others to their aid, and broke up the procession and hunted its members to their houses, where they were assailed, windows broken, furniture to a great amount destroyed, and several of the unfortunate inmates dreadfully beaten with clubs, iron rods, and missiles. For two days no person with a coloured face was safe from violence in the city. Thousands left their little properties to the mercy of the mob, and fled into the woods of Jersey, across the Delaware. A large and beautiful hall, nearly finished, erected by a wealthy coloured citizen for the use of his brethren, was burned down,

as was also the coloured meeting house in St Mary's street. The city authorities, as in the mob of 1838, did little or nothing to suppress the rioters. Some of the newspapers apologised for the conduct of the ruffians, and threw the blame upon the poor people of colour for presuming to celebrate the 1st of August. Is it not dreadful? Our cause is nevertheless onward. The wheels of our great reform move, indeed, slowly and heavily; but, as in the vision of Ezekiel, there is life within them. The slavery question now enters into every debate in Congress. Our indefatigable friend, Joshua Leavitt, has presented a voluminous petition to Congress, praying for something nearly equivalent to free trade with Great Britain in case of the abolition of the corn laws; it gives a history of the anti-corn-law movement, &c. It was well received by many of our statesmen, and its prayer was only rejected by a party vote of the whigs, all the democrats in the Senate voting for it, as the Tariff bill, to which Leavitt's proposition was an amendment, has been set aside by the veto of President Tyler. The subject will come up again, and the next Congress will doubtless carry it into effect, as that can hardly fail having a democratic majority. Great and excellent meetings of the liberty party have been held in Ohio, Maine, and Vermont. Our prospects are brightening in this department of our enterprise. The subject of church action is engaging a good deal of attention. There has been a large convention of ministers and church members held in Vermont, in which strong anti-slavery addresses were adopted, addressed to the slave-holders and people of the north."

NOT A LABOURER WANTED FOR JAMAICA.—Under this title the venerable Thomas Clarkson has just published a pamphlet, containing a letter to a member of parliament appointed to sit on the West India committee. The patriarch of negro freedom, with all the shrewdness of his earlier days, examines in this letter the reasons alleged by the planters of Jamaica for demanding more labourers, and contends that, if they will but use agricultural implements of modern construction, reform the extravagant management of their estates, and avail themselves of the services which the emancipated negroes will readily give for fair wages, they are sure to prosper. Mr Clarkson solemnly warns parliament and the country against sanctioning any plan whatever for importing into the West Indies negroes from the coast of Africa; such a step will, he is fully convinced, be the commencement of another slave trade.—*Leeds Mercury*.

AN AFFGHAN EXECUTION.—The following description of an Affghan execution will serve to illustrate the character of the people into whose power so many of our countrymen, and some of our countrywomen, have fallen:—"At a little before sunset three of the horse artillery guns were drawn out, and presently the three criminals were brought to the ground, led by an old man, wearing a long conical red cap, garnished with four perpendicular rows of black horns, pointing out horizontally. The three men were then tied with ropes to the guns, their backs against the muzzle. The rope, fastened to one of the spokes of the wheel, passed with a knot round the arms, over the muzzle of the gun, round the other arm, and then to the spoke of the opposite wheel, which kept the body fixed. The prisoners, with their wrists tied together, kept crying incessantly, 'There is no god but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God!' Just as every thing was ready, the prisoner in the middle was let loose, having been pardoned by the Shah, and the noise made the other two turn their heads. At that instant the priming was fired, and the explosion took place. I could only see the body nearest to me for the thick clouds of smoke. One arm and shoulder blade was driven perpendicularly upwards, at least one hundred feet; the other arm and part of the body were found right forward, thirty yards off, with the hand torn away. The explosion produced a shower of blood, and small particles of flesh. On going to the gun, I found the head separate, as if it had been purposely severed from the body, and lying between the wheels; close to it were the lower limbs, trunkless, upturned on the ground, with part of the intestines twisted round one leg. The criminal was a man of muscular form, and about twenty-five years of age. The other, with felon marked on his countenance, could not have been more than nineteen. His head and legs also fell under the gun. Neither of the miserable wretches betrayed any emotion, or spoke a word, more than declaring that they were innocent, till they were blown to atoms."

A CURIOUS INDEX.—At a late meeting of the institution of civil engineers, a paper was read by the Rev. Mr Clutterbuck on the periodical drainage and replenishment of the subterranean reservoirs from which the wells of London and the surrounding country are supplied. The author stated the curious fact that the weekly depression of the London wells is about 5 inches. It is said that unless some periodical rest were afforded the supply would altogether cease. This periodical cessation of demand occurs every Sunday. The author states that on Sunday, during the cessation of pumping, the original level is generally nearly resumed. As a general rule the author stated "that the holidays of the metropolis ought to be known by the relative heights of water in the wells at some distance from it." The observations which have led to this very curious discovery were made in the neighbourhood of Colnbrook, part of which district is covered by the London and plastic clays, and where a series of observations have been made on the wells. The neighbourhood in question is supplied from the great subterranean chambers whence the deep wells of London are supplied. Any considerable increase in the number of London wells, or those of the surrounding country, it is said, would immediately affect those already sunk.

GARDEN WALKS.—The following cheap and easy mode of making good walks is explained in the *Gardener's Chronicle*:—"To two parts of road sand, or finely sifted lime rubbish, and one part of the sifted ashes, both thoroughly dry and well mixed, add a sufficient quantity of boiling hot coal tar to mix the whole into a stiff paste. Beat the ground as firm and level as possible, and spread the mixture evenly over it with a spade to the thickness of three or four inches. Powder it over with dry and rather coarse sand, and pass a roller over it. Leave it for a few days to harden, and the work is done. Worms will not rise in it, weeds will not grow on it, it is pleasant to walk on, and it will last for many years."

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRODUCTION OF MILK.—M. Dichost, a Russian chemist, proposed the following plan for the preservation and extem-

poraneous preparation of milk. He evaporates newly drawn milk at a very gentle heat, till it is all brought to a state of fine powder. It is then put into small glass bottles, which are completely filled, and hermetically sealed with ground glass stoppers. A small quantity of the powder thus obtained, dissolved in an appropriate quantity of water, affords on the instant a milk of very good quality. The powder will remain good for a length of time.—*Medical Gazette*.

SLEEP.—The duration of sleep is various. Youth and young adults (says Dr Elliotson) will habitually sleep soundly and uninterruptedly for eight or nine hours. Infants and old people sleep for short periods. Some persons are constitutionally sound and long sleepers; others light and short sleepers. Infants sleep far more in the twenty-four hours than adults; when very young, having but recently come in the waking state from the womb, they are awake for but short periods; and for very many months require to go to sleep several times, and for the first two or three years more than once in the twenty-four hours. Old people sleep lightly and frequently; and altogether but little, unless lethargic diseases come upon them, which is very common. I heard Baxter, the coach maker, declare he never took more than three hours sleep during the most active period of his life. The celebrated General Elliot never slept more than four hours in the twenty-four; and his food consisted wholly of bread, water, and vegetables. Sir John Sinclair mentions a James Mackay, "a remarkably robust and healthy man, who died in Strathnaver, in 1797, aged ninety-one, and only slept on an average four hours in the twenty-four." Frederick the Great, as he is called, and the truly great John Hunter, slept only five hours in the same period. Dr Mackintosh, to whom I am indebted for these instances, says, "I know a lady who never sleeps above half-an-hour at a time, and the period of whose sleep does not exceed three or four hours in the twenty-four, and yet she is in the enjoyment of excellent health." Sir Gilbert Blane states that General Pichegrue informed him that "in the course of his active campaigns, he had for a whole year not more than one hour of sleep, on the average, in the twenty-four hours." Sleep varies so much in intensity, that a dead sleep of an hour may be an equal repose to any ordinary sleep of many hours. The celebrated De Moirve slept twenty hours of the twenty-four; and old Thomas Parr latterly slept away by far the greater part of his existence.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—If there is one fact more completely established by the history of Christianity than another, it is this, that there is something inherent in church establishments which gives rise necessarily to a craving after temporal power and wealth, and a spiritual pride, productive of the most bigoted intolerance. Most modern sects look upon these as characteristic of the church of Rome, but, unfortunately, the essential spirit of popery is not confined to that body, but may be easily traced in every endowed hierarchy since ever churches were invented, and is as rampant in republican presbytery as ever it was in aristocratic episcopacy. Infallibility is claimed at the present day for the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, as earnestly and as distinctly as ever it was for the popes—the typical keys of St Peter are wielded in imagination as fiercely by our arrogant clergy, as ever they were by a Paul or a Leo, and the subjugation of the civil power is as pertinaciously aimed at, as ever it was by the ambitious Hildebrandt. The insolent impiety of such claims must be apparent to all who study their bibles rather than church canons, and prefer the plain and direct words of our Great Master and his apostles, to interpretations forced upon them by act of parliament; and we fervently hope that the present anti-scriptural tendency of the papist parties, both of the English and Scottish establishments, will convince the public of the necessity of curbing these two political machines, and of restoring them to the rank of purely Christian communities. "Churches," observes Hallam, "even the best, are but factions in the strife to retain or recover their ascendancy; and, like other factions, will never weaken themselves by a scrupulous examination of the reasoning or the testimony which is to serve their purpose. They have lived and read to little purpose who have not discovered this."—*Scotch Paper*.

"LETTER TO MY BOY," ON THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.—Will you enter the church?—Alas! what a prospect lies before you! Can you discipline your mind and body to fulfil the functions of your office? I will at once suppose you a bishop. Can you, I ask it, satisfy your appetite with merely locusts and wild honey? Will you be content with raiment of sackcloth, or at the best linsey-wolsey; and can you answer for your conscience that you will at all times, and in all weathers, be ready to make a pilgrimage to the hovels of the poor; to give comfort to the wretched; to pray beside the straw of the repentant guilty; to show, by your own contempt of the creature blessings of this world, that you look upon the earth as a mere temporary tarrying place? Consider it; as a bishop you will be expected to take your seat in the house of Lords. When there, shall you be prepared, with the rest of your brethren, to set a continual pattern of self-denial to the lay nobles? Will you be ever prompt—as bishops always are—to plead the cause of the wretched; to stand between the sinking poor and the arrogant rich; and with a voice of thunder wake in the callous hearts of worldlings, a slumbering conscience for their fellow men? Will you be in the house of Lords a lump of episcopal camphor—a bundle of spikenard—a pot of honey? Can you—as all bishops always do—abstain from the lusts of Mammon, and keep your lawn, white and candid as the wings of angels, from the yellow soil of filthy Plutus? Eschewing the vanity of coach and footman (as John the Baptist *did*, and all bishops *do*) will you think only of the carriage of Elisha; and turning from the pomps and vanities of an episcopal palace, can you (as all bishops do) feed humbly, lodge lowly—hungering only for immortal manna—waiting only to be called to that home—

"Whose glory is the light of setting suns."

My dear boy, examine yourself, and say are you equal to all this? I think you are my own flesh and blood, and thinking so, doubt your constancy in this matter. Hence, I would advise you to eschew the church; for unless you could lead a life apostolical, as all bishops always do, what disgrace would you bring upon the bench—what a slander and a byword would you be in the mouths of the heathen!—*Charivari*.

A New York paper states that a certain poor person was going to open a banking-house as soon as he could borrow—a crow-bar.

LITERATURE.

The Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Vol. I. pt. 1., pp. 440. London, 1842. 8vo.

A BIOGRAPHICAL dictionary, at once accurate, uniform, and comprehensive, is a desideratum in English literature. That of Chalmers, setting aside its carelessness and acknowledged want of critical acumen, was published so far back as 1812, since which period not only has the hand of death multiplied the subjects of biography, but the spirit of literary investigation has brought to light much that was then either in darkness or obscurity. Our French neighbours, too, in their immortal "Biographie Universelle," have raised in this field of literary labour a standard which, if we cannot hope to reach, we are at least compelled to strive after. It may not be possible for the living literature of England to boast such names as Guizot, Biot, Cuvier, De Stael, Malte Brun, Lally, Tollendal, and others of equal fame, much less to unite them in the task of writing a universal biography; but it is possible for us to remember that they did devote themselves to this task (how successfully the world has spoken); and that if we engage in a similar undertaking we must seek to emulate their example, although we may not possess their genius.

It was, therefore, with some curiosity, and no small apprehension, that we looked for the publication of the first volume of the Biographical Dictionary announced some months ago by the society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Our confidence in that society was by no means slight. We knew the services it had performed. We knew its claims as the disseminator of popular information. Yet was it no disparagement of those services or claims to hesitate before we acknowledged its capacity for the important work it had been bold enough to enter upon.

Our curiosity is at length gratified, and our apprehension silenced. From the specimen we have before us, which is the first part of the volume, we venture to augur that this biographical dictionary will become *the* biographical dictionary of the language. Its plan is clear, methodic, and judiciously carried out. Extending as far as the article "Agathoclea," it embraces a sufficient number of celebrated names to enable us to appreciate the ability and research of its contributors; and, at the same time, the numerous articles it contains, never hitherto included in a biographical dictionary, evince the completeness which has been aimed at. To say that for sustained elevation of style, or as a critical and philosophical work, it is equal to the "Biographie Universelle," is more than we should be warranted in doing, or, if we mistake not, than its originators would desire. But the testimony which we can honestly give is, that for the number of its articles, the accuracy (as far as we have verified them), of its details, and the plain, intelligible manner in which the real value of the individual's life, or the objects he accomplished, are laid before us, it is by far the best biography of reference with which we are acquainted.

By a cursory comparison of the Dictionary with the "Biographie Universelle," we find in the first six articles that there are two (Chr. Ch. Hendrik Vander Aa, a Dutch theologian of the eighteenth century, and Nicholas Aagard, a Danish writer on theology and criticism of the seventeenth century) inserted in the former and omitted in the latter. And turning over a few more pages, under the head "Aaron," we light upon at least thirty Jewish rabbis, from Aaron Ben Chajim to Aaron Solomon Ben Chason (some of the notices of whom are certainly rather bibliographical than biographical), who have no place in the French work. Mr Hallam, in his preface to the "History of Literature," notices the deficiency of English names in the "Biographie Universelle," especially of English theologians. Of course the commencement of the present work does not furnish adequate evidence to warrant us in saying whether this deficiency will be thoroughly supplied. In one instance, however, we perceive the lives of fourteen individuals of the name of "Adams," all of which might have been given by the "Biographie Universelle," and by "Chalmers," two of which are only given by the one and five by the other.* We cannot pursue this numerical comparison further, although we are unwilling wholly to pass over one or two Russian and Welsh notabilities who make their appearance in this dictionary for the first time before a civilised public.

Of the more elaborate articles, those to which we should give the preference are Abailard, Addison, and Æschines, signed respectively R. H. H., G. L. C., and G. L. The first two are written with freedom and perspicacity; and the last is an able compendium of the Greek orator's life. The oriental lives, signed P. de G., are evidently the production of a man deeply versed in the history and literature with which he is dealing. There is about them neither affectation nor pedantry; on the contrary, the reader feels that the learning of the writer is rather suppressed by the limits assigned to him, than thrust into undue prominence. We do not think, however, that the Biographical Dictionary will be so much regarded for its elaborate articles as for those of less pretension. We have carefully examined several of the more miscellaneous, and they exhibit a care in the investigation and compilation of facts, and a skill in their arrangement, which betoken no ordinary labour on the part of the writers. If we might judge from a mere perusal, we should say that the original authorities have in almost all in-

* In the "Biographie Universelle," John Adams, the second American president, is made to die October 2, 1803, whereas he lived until July 4, 1826, fifty years after the declaration of American independence. Chalmers, as any one acquainted with his carelessness might have expected, copies the blunder the commission of which, by the writer (Botta) in the "Biographie" is the more remarkable, as he was the author of a history of the American war of independence. Our readers are, of course, aware that the supplement of this same "Biographie" has slain John Braham, the English singer, several years ago.

stances been conscientiously consulted. The articles which appeared to us most distinguished for these qualities, are those which bear the initials W. W. and T. W.

One word as to the composition. We have frequently detected a baldness and raggedness of style, which sometimes amount to positive incorrectness. Nor is this fault confined to the productions of one writer. It pervades many. No doubt the intention is to obtain a uniform simplicity of narration. Surely this intention is not promoted by an absolute prohibition of the graces.

To quote from such a work would be to imitate the man who carried in his pocket a single brick as a sample of the house he wanted to sell. It is too tessellated for quotation. We shall therefore add, as matter of information to our readers, that Mr George Long, of the London university, is the gentleman under whose superintendence the Dictionary is produced; and that the contributors, in order to secure their responsibility, have followed the example of the "Biographie Universelle," and put their initials at the end of each article (the names to be given with the conclusion of the first volume). We are happy also to see that the authorities consulted are almost invariably appended, with the number of volume and page. This last is an addition, the utility of which can only be estimated by those who, like ourselves, have had their inquiries impeded or prolonged for the want of it. Every man in the habit of consulting catalogue or dictionary will at once appreciate its advantages.

The Nonconformist's Sketch Book; or, a Series of Views, classified in Four Groups, of a State-church and its attendant Evils. [Originally published in the *Nonconformist Newspaper*, under the head of "Ecclesiastical Affairs."] London. 1842.

THESE sketches were originally published in a series of articles in this newspaper. It will not be expected that we should do more than indicate the principal contents of the collection, under each group, as they now appear; from which the reader may pass in review the various politico-ecclesiastical topics already handled in the earlier successive numbers of this periodical.

In "Group the First" a state-church is viewed from the ground of consistent dissent.

"It will be seen that in this group of views the state-church only appears in the distance. The reader is made acquainted with the relative bearings of a national establishment and dissent. The mistaken position taken up by modern nonconformists is pointed out. The obstructions which have stood in the way of a clearer view of the question are exposed. The necessity of regarding a state-church from the high ground of religious principle is insisted upon. The whole series is designed to be preliminary to a closer inspection of the evils political, philosophical, and religious, resulting from the alliance between church and state."

The ten short essays illustrative of this group, present the following series of titles: 1. The Grievance Error. 2. The Index of Weakness. 3. The Mission Evaded. 4. The Remonstrance. 5. The Plea Examined. 6. Duty, and the Means of its Performance. 7. The Great Alternative. 8. The Power of Voluntary Christianity. 9. Abstract Principles. 10. The Helmsman.

The "Second Group" is generally characterised as "Political Views of a State-church."

"After a brief explanation of what is meant by a separation of church and state, the political evils resulting from the alliance are lightly sketched. The whole system is looked at as an engine admirably adapted to work out the purposes of the aristocracy. The church establishment is then viewed as it affects party feeling, war, monopoly, the throne, public political opinion, and education; and the series concludes with an address to liberal statesmen on the conduct they commonly adopt in reference to this question. A few controversial articles on church property, have been detached from this group, in which they originally appeared, and will be found without alteration in the Appendix."

"The discussion is ranged under the following titles: 1. Separation Defined. 2. The Church and the Aristocracy. 3. The National Drag-chain. 4. Gall in the Political World. 5. A State-church—the Nurse and Patroness of War. 6. Monopoly sanctioned and abetted by a State-church. 7. The Church and the Throne. 7. The Influence of the State-church upon Public Political Opinion. 9. A State-church unfriendly to Popular Education. 10. A Word to Liberal Statesmen.

In "Group the Third" a state-church is viewed in the light of common sense.

"The dogma that 'it is the duty of the state to provide for the religious instruction of its subjects' is first of all subjected to the analysis of reason. A little inquiry into the nature of religion, what is meant by religious instruction, who and what is the state, and what an obligation to attend to the religion of its subjects infers, brings out the meaning of an axiom often uttered but never understood. The necessary results of an alliance between things secular and sacred do not corroborate the truth of the maxim. A state-church cramps the growth of theology, and weakens the authority of truth—converts the most sacred of callings into a matter of property—engenders priestism—encourages religion by proxy—places dissidents in a humiliating position, by which meanness of spirit is fostered—checks the development of willing Christianity—and repels the poor from religion altogether. These evils are not contingent, merely—they are the natural and certain effects of the system."

This group consists of a series of thirteen essays, under the following titles:—1. What a State-church professes to do. 2. The Two great Varieties of Religious Instruction. 3. The State—its Qualifications for Promoting Religious Instruction. 4. The Self-imposed Duty of the State. 5. The Disadvantage of Stereotyped Doctrine. 6. Compound Subtraction by Simple Addition. 7. The Cure of Souls—Property. 8. Priestism. 9. Religion by Proxy. 10. Toleration. 11. Moral Effects of Toleration. 12. Drugged and Drowsy Voluntaryism. 13. Absenters.

In "Group the Fourth" the state-church is seen in contrast with Christianity.

"The church is often said by the advocates of the compulsory system to be married to the state. The marriage is regarded as a forced one. Religion made law loses all influence beyond law, and moulds the actions instead of touching the heart. The gentleness of Christianity is contrasted with the coarse violence of an establishment. The simplicity of the one is viewed beside the meretricious splendour of the other. The lordship of a state-church is forbidden by scripture. The whole philosophy of a church is upset by what is called national religion. Christianity is remarkable for its deference to the rights of conscience. A state-church is based on the overthrow of those rights. The first appoints wages to the labourer; the other appoints the labourer to the wages. This last feature of a national church is productive of the following results—that it professes to teach the vanity of this world by means of securing in it vested and inalienable rights and seeks unity by becoming the parent of incessant discord."

This branch of the subject is discussed under twelve topics:—1. The Forced Marriage. 2. Spiritual Dynamics. 3. Coercion. 4. Ecclesiastical Pomp. 5. Lordship. 6. Pell-mell. 7. The Rights of Conscience. 8. The Wrong Side Upwards. 9. Vested Rights. 10. The Wrangler. 11. Summing up. 12. Conclusion.

It is only necessary to add, that the Appendix consists of a few essays,

under the titles of "Church Property National Property"—"Tithes and Bequests"—"The Testimony of History in re Tithes," and "Fallacies Lurking under the Term 'Church.'"

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *England an Oligarchy.*
2. *Report on the Sanatory Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain.*
3. *Wardlaw on Female Prostitution.*
4. *Statistics of Dissent.*
5. *Christian Patriotism*, a Sermon, by Dr HARRIS.
6. *Twenty-third Report of the Home Missionary Society.*
7. *James on Happiness.*
8. *Brief Sketches of the Birmingham Conference.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SWANWICK.—The Rev. Isaac Davis, of Horton college, Bradford, has accepted a unanimous and pressing invitation from the baptist church at Swanwick, in the county of Derby, to the pastorate, and purposes entering on his labours there the first Sabbath in the new year.

BRIGHTON.—Tabernacle chapel, West street, having been purchased by the baptists, was re-opened on Tuesday the 30th ult., when the Rev. Edward Steane preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr Cox in the evening. The chapel is re-opened with the view of raising another congregation of protestant dissenters in connexion with the baptist denomination in this town. Should the effort succeed, a church will be formed on the principle of open communion. For the present, the pulpit will be supplied by a succession of ministers under the management of the gentlemen by whom the chapel has been purchased. Mr Steane remains as the preacher during the whole of the present month.

BLACKBURN.—The Rev. E. Jukes of Leeds has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation worshipping in the newly-erected chapel, James street, Blackburn, to become their pastor, and will enter on his ministry the second Sabbath in September. This new and promising interest is an extension of the church worshipping in Chapel street, once under the pastoral care of the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, D.D.

BRISTOL.—The premises formerly occupied by the quakers as a meeting house in Temple street, in this city, have been taken by the Jews for the purpose of a synagogue, and consecrated to the service of the Supreme Being.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 2, at Bethel chapel, Shipley, near Bradford, Yorkshire, WILLS, only son of GEORGE KITSON, Esq., of Brixton hill, Surrey, to HANNAH, second daughter of John RHODES, Esq., of Shipley.

DEATHS.

Sept. 1, at his house in Grafton street, General Lord ROBERT EDWARD HENRY SOMERSET, G.C.B.; in his 66th year.

Sept. 2, at his residence in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, Dr IRELAND, dean of Westminster; in his 81st year.

At Culdrum, near Coleraine, REBECCA GLEN, the Widow DOUGHERTY, in her 105th year.

At Devizes, Mrs BRAGG, in her 96th year. She never suffered a day's illness in her life.

At the Black Venn, near Bromyard, Mrs MARTHA SMITH, in her 101st year. Her faculties remained unimpaired to the last.

At Ballinagown, near Portadown, Mrs MARY CORR, in her 116th year.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 2.

INSOLVENT.

OLDEN, GEORGE, Salisbury, Wiltshire, grocer, Sept. 1.

BANKRUPTS.

FERRIS, CHARLES, Bristol, victualer, to surrender Sept. 16, Oct. 14: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Son, Clement's inn, London, and Messrs Williams and Barker, Bristol.

GOODERED, JOHN, sen., 222, Piccadilly, Middlesex, shell fishmonger, Sept. 9, Oct. 14: solicitor, Mr Lewis, 7, Arundel street, Strand, London.

JUD, ROBERT, Cambridge, livery stable keeper, Sept. 10, Oct. 14: solicitors, Mr H. Bradley, Cambridge, and Mr Robinson, 6, Half Moon street, Piccadilly, London.

PALLISTER, JOHN GOODCHILD, and NEWICK, JAMES MAY BUTTERFINT, Sunderland, Durham, grocers, Sept. 19, Oct. 14: solicitors, Mr I. Hewison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs Currie and Woodgate, 3, New square, Lincoln's inn, London.

RALEIGH, JOSEPH, GOODE, THOMAS SMITH, and HOLLAND, WILLIAM, Manchester, merchants, Sept. 22, Oct. 14: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Hitchcock, Manchester.

SPENCER, JOSEPH, jun., Liverpool, builder, Sept. 14, Oct. 14: solicitors, Messrs Lowe and Co., Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London, and Messrs R. and H. Christian and Sons, Liverpool.

TOLLEMACHE, WILLIAM L'ONEL FELIX, commonly called Lord HUNTINGTOWER, late of Keston and of Lock's Bottom, Kent, and of Penton lodge, near Andover, Hampshire, horse dealer, Sept. 13, Oct. 14: solicitor, Mr Nias, Copthall buildings, City.

WHITE, THOMAS, jun., Gosport, Hants, ship builder, Sept. 8, Oct. 14: solicitor, Mr Baylis, 1, Devonshire square, Bishopsgate, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GEMMILL, FRANCIS, and SMITH, WILLIAM, Paisley, drapers, Sept. 8, Oct. 6.

GREGG, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, accountant, Sept. 5, 26.

IVISON, MICHAEL WHEEL WRIGHT, Edinburgh, silk spinner, Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

M'FARLANE, JAMES, Gourdie hill, Auchtergaven, Perthshire, grazier, Sept. 7, 27.

MURRAY, CHARLES and GEORGE, Greenock, merchants, Sept. 7, 27.

TACKSMAN, GEORGE MACKENZIE, Munloch, Ross-shire, corn merchant, Sept. 6, 30.

WELSH, ROBERT, Edinburgh, solicitor, Sept. 8, 29.

WOOD, WILLIAM, Tradeston, Glasgow, draper, Sept. 9, Oct. 4.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 23, Rackham, jun., Longacre, Middlesex, coach builder—Sept. 24, W. and G. Bourne, Coleman street, City, and Regent street, Middlesex, woolen drapers—Sept. 24, Rickett, Henry street, Pentonville, Middlesex, dealer in wine and beer—Sept. 24, Stewart, Belfast, and New park, Jordan's Town, Antrim, Ireland, and now residing at 25, Ludgate hill, London, muslin manufacturer—Sept. 24, Telfer, Praed street, Paddington, smith and engineer—Sept. 24, Bull, 91, Minories, City, grocer and provision merchant—Sept. 24, W. and J. Smith, Hatton garden, Middlesex, and Edinburgh, cabinet makers and mahogany merchants—Sept. 23, Franklin, Liverpool, bullion merchant—Sept. 26, Bourne, Birmingham, woolen draper—Sept. 27, Hare, Corby, Lincolnshire, liquor merchant—Sept. 26, Beeston, Manchester, coach builder—Sept. 27, Gough, Pencombe, Herefordshire, dealer—Sept. 30, Owen, Efailuchaf, Carnarvonshire, maltster—Sept. 27, Blundell and Co., Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 7, Abbott, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—Oct. 4, Halliwell, of Manchester, Lower Darwen, and Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—Sept. 28, Bevan and Yates, Bristol, merchants—Sept. 30, Little, Kingston-upon-Hull, tobacco manufacturer—Sept. 30, Courtney, Bristol, banker.

CERTIFICATES—SEPT. 23.

Durlacher, 15, Burlington street, St James's, Westminster, dealer in pictures—Hobhouse and Co., Bath, Somersetshire, bankers—Sargent, Battle, Sussex, linen and

woolen draper and upholsterer—Bolshaw, Liverpool, sail maker—Richards, 12, George yard, Lombard street, metal broker—Bennett, Cophall buildings, City, bookseller—Graves, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, Middlesex, auctioneer and broker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

B. and D. Gall, Woodbridge, Suffolk, chemists—Claypole and Co., Liverpool, patent soap manufacturers—Kingston and Home, 9, York street, St James's square, wine merchants—Chaloner and Co., Sheffield, newspaper proprietors—Williams and David, Swansea, Glamorganshire, attorneys—Jolliffe and Co., Petersfield, Hampshire, bankers—Bridgens and Hemming, Birmingham, house agents—D. and R. H. Haggie, South shore, Gateshead, Durham, rope manufacturers—Frearson and Avery, West Ham, Essex, and 91, Wood street, London, reel cotton winders—W. and C. Spence, Seaham, Durham, rope makers—Forshall and Burslem, West house, Walcot terrace, Lambeth, surgeons—Bosworth and Iron, Leicester, brick manufacturers—Tilford and Rickett, Bridge wharf, Cambridge heath, coal merchants—Ansell and Hawke, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, general fixture dealers—Nobbs and Marshall, 24, Primrose street, Bishopsgate street without, hot pressers—Hunter and Simpson, Liverpool, commission merchants—Bennett and M'Fadden, Bristol, white lead merchants—R., E., and W. Potts, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, attorneys at law.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The baptist chapel, Oswestry, Shropshire. Nathaniel Minshall, superintendent registrar.

The independent chapel, Middlesborough, Yorkshire. William Best, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENTS.

ISELIN, JOHN JAMES, 5, Benet's place, Gracechurch street, merchant, Sept. 5.

SIMMONS, JACOB, Longwick, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer, Sept. 6.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

HUDSON, JOHN, sen., and JOHN, jun., Swallow place, Hanover square, curriers.

M'INTYRE, JOHN, Manchester, oil cloth manufacturer.

QURSTED, SAMUEL, Harrow road, Paddington, corn chandler.

BANKRUPTS.

BAKER, HENRY, Mark lane, City, merchant, Sept. 15, Oct. 18: solicitor, Mr William Murray, New London street, Fenchurch street.

CRIBB, WILLIAM, and CRIBB, BENJAMIN, Clarence wharf, Regent's canal basin, Regent's park, lucifer match manufacturers, Sept. 13, Oct. 18: solicitor, Mr Ashley, 9, Shoreditch.

DOUGHTY, MASON, Southorpe, Northamptonshire, miller, Sept. 26, Oct. 18: solicitors, Mr J. L. Wright, 2, South square, Gray's inn, London, and Mr William Trench, Stamford.

GILBERT, MARY, Blossoms inn, Lawrence lane, city, innkeeper, Sept. 13, Oct. 18: solicitor, Mr Murray, New London street, Fenchurch street.

HOLLOWAY, GEORGE, Stockbridge, Hants, victualer, Sept. 19, Oct. 18: solicitors, Mr James Burra, 18, Bread street, Cheapside, London, and Mr Gilbert Barber, Winchester.

WEST, EDWARD PARKER, Stamford, Lincolnshire, grocer, Sept. 26, Oct. 18: solicitors, Messrs Thompson and Son, Stamford, and Messrs Clowes and Wedlake, King's bench walk, Temple, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM, of Broughty ferry, Forfarshire, grocer and spirit dealer, September 10 and October 8.

MILLAR, WILLIAM, late of Johnston, Renfrewshire, and now of Glasgow, merchant, September 10 and October 3.

PILE, JAMES, of Glasgow, calico printer, September 14 and 30.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 27, Greenwell and Co., Fore street, City, and Coventry, silk manufacturers—Sept. 29, Smith, Nottingham, joiner—Sept. 29, Waters, Towcester, Northamptonshire, licensed victualer—Sept. 27, Hicklin, Nottingham, printer—Sept. 27, Jenkins, Leominster, Herefordshire, tailor—Sept. 28, Treanor, Birmingham, hardwareman—Sept. 28, Daglish, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner—Oct. 3, Rawlings, Gloucester, innkeeper—Sept. 28, Redfern, Birmingham, gun maker—Sept. 28, Porter, Wignenham Saint Germans, Norfolk, builder—Sept. 30, Guilford, North Shields, Northumberland, shipowner—Sept. 27, Rigby and Co., Liverpool, hide merchants—Sept. 30, T. and J. Scott, Birmingham, merchants—Sept. 29, E. and T. Oldham, Chalford and Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, builders—Nov. 1, Bolshaw, Liverpool, sailmaker—Sept. 27, Marshall, Chew Magna, Somersetshire, money scrivener—Oct. 10, Keale, Liverpool, grocer—Sept. 27, Wallace, Pentwyn, Ironworks, Monmouthshire, grocer—Oct. 10, Jones, Liverpool, block maker.

CERTIFICATES—SEPT. 27.

Mobbs, of Newland, Northamptonshire, plumber—Dobson of Liverpool, drysalter—Donald, of Brighton, furrier.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Adlington and Co.—H., H., and W. Charlesworth, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, card makers—Bishop and Groves, Dorchester, spirit merchants and tallow chandlers—E. and J. Wilkinson, Liverpool, ale, wine, and porter merchants—Zitzmann and Perkins, Soho bazaar, jewellers, &c.—I. and J. E. Rouch and Reynolds, Bristol, timber and general merchants—Williams and Jones, Liverpool, timber dealers—J. and R. Butcher, Norwich, grocers—Rayner and Co., Leeds, dyers (so far as regards G. Rayner)—T., G. F., and J. W. Brameld, Rockingham China works, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, and 3, Tichborne street, Haymarket, London, manufacturers and dealers in china and earthenware—Simpson and Hall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, chemists—Campbell and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, rectifying distillers and wine and spirit merchants—The Abergavenny Brewery Company, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, brewers and maltsters—J. and J. Hudson, Swallow passage, Hanover square, Middlesex—J. and J. Varty, Old Change, City, shawl warehousemen—G. and H. Parkinson, Lancaster, linen drapers—A. and A. Guthrie, New Bond street, Middlesex—C. and D. Smith, Broad Carr, Yorkshire, woolen manufacturers—Best and Co., Duke street Mill, Leeds, web manufacturers—Davis and Weston, Bristol, ironmongers and hardwaremen.

BRITISH FUNDS.

There has been some fluctuation in the English funds since our last. A few sales made by the Scotch bankers last week induced several jobbers to realise, which contributed to depress prices. The news received in anticipation of the overland Indian mail prevented, for a time, prices recovering. The receipt of the letters and papers, however, dispelled the impression derived from the first accounts, and to a certain extent counteracted the depression.

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MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Sept. 5.

There being but a small supply of English wheat fresh in to-day, with but few fresh cargoes of foreign, there has been a considerable improvement in the trade. Good qualities of foreign may be quoted 4s. to 5s. dearer, with a proportionate improvement in secondary descriptions; and English is noted 3s. to 4s. higher.

There were a few runs of new barley at market, the colour, weight, and condition good; but most of the samples were very steely, and 30s. to 32s. were the extreme prices obtained.

The supply of oats was small, but there were a few samples of foreign, good fresh corn, sold freely at 6d. to 1s. per qr advance.

New beans in small supply; they are dry and handsome. Peas of all sorts 1s. cheaper.

| Wheat, Red New | 46 to 50 | Malt, Ordinary | 50 to — | Beans, Pigeon | 34 to 38 |
|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Fine | 50 .. 56 | Pale | 56 .. 60 | Harrow | 32 .. 34 |
| White | 48 .. 55 | Peas, Hog | 27 .. 30 | Oats, Feed | 17 .. 20 |
| Fine | 52 .. 59 | Maple | 30 .. 32 | Fine | — .. 22 |
| Rye | 32 .. 36 | Boilers | 31 .. 36 | Poland | 21 .. 24 |
| Barley | 22 .. 26 | Beans, Ticks | 27 .. 32 | Potato | 21 .. 24 |
| Malting | 30 to 32 | | | | |

| WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 2. | | AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS. | | DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| Wheat | 55s. 0d. | Wheat | 60s. 1d. | Wheat | 12s. 0d. |
| Barley | 27 3 | Barley | 27 6 | Barley | 9 0 |
| Oats | 18 7 | Oats | 20 3 | Oats | 6 0 |
| Rye | 31 6 | Rye | 34 6 | Rye | 8 6 |
| Beans | 33 11 | Beans | 34 3 | Beans | 8 6 |
| Peas | 32 6 | Peas | 33 8 | Peas | 9 6 |

SEEDS.

We have no material variation to notice in the price of any kind of seed. The business done was, on the whole, trifling; but sellers generally remained firm, which prevented quotations from receding. The supply of tares was not so large as of late, and fine qualities would scarcely have been bought at last Monday's currency.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Linseed, English, sowing | 48s. to 53s. per qr | Coriander | 10s. to 16s. pr cwt |
| Baltic, ditto | — .. — | Old | 16 .. 18 |
| Ditto, crushing | 42 .. 45 | Canary, new | 70 .. 75 |
| Mediter. and Odessa | 45 .. 46 | Extra | 75 .. 83 |
| Clover, English, red | — .. — per cwt. | Caraway, old | 48 .. 52 |
| Ditto, white | — .. — | New | 42 .. 44 |
| Flemish, red | — .. — | Mustard, brown, new | 10 .. 12 pr bush |
| Ditto, white | — .. — | White | 9 .. 10 6 |
| New Hamburgh, red | — .. — | Trefoil | 18 .. 22 |
| Ditto, white | — .. — | Rye grass, English | 30 .. 42 |
| Old Hamburgh, red | — .. — | Scotch | 18 .. 40 |
| Ditto, white | — .. — | Tares, winter | — .. — per qr. |
| French, red | — .. — | New | — .. 5 6 pr bush |
| Ditto, white | — .. — | Rapeseed, English, new | 30l. .. 32l. pr last |
| Hempseed, small | 35 .. 38 | Linseed cakes, English | 10l. 0s. to 10l. 10s. |
| Large | 46 .. 48 | Foreign | 7l. to 7l. 10s. |
| | | Rapeseed cakes | 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s. |

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 5.

Business to some extent was done in Irish butter—Carlow, 82s. to 86s.; Carrick, 82s. to 84s.; Waterford, 79s. to 82s.; Cork, 76s. to 78s.; Limerick, 73s. to 75s. per cwt, on board, and in proportion landed. Foreign—Friesland of best quality, 104s. to 106s.; Kiel, 94s. to 100s.; Embden and Leer, 70s. to 80s. per cwt. In bacon nearly the same features prevail as last noticed; some fresh parcels, lately arrived, sold promptly at 48s. to 52s. Bale and tierce middles dull; prices nominal. Hams scarce and wanted. Lard of fine quality in request at 64s. to 66s.; inferior difficult to sell. Nothing new in beef or pork.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Sept. 5.

The supply of new pockets is increasing, and business has not been active, although some descriptions are lower in price. The Farnham duty is called £9000, and the Worcester £19,000. For the whole kingdom the duty is estimated at £150,000. The hops generally turn out well.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 5.

For good beef there was a steady, but not brisk, inquiry; but the midding and inferior kinds were a mere drag, and rather lower in price. The number of sheep being small, the mutton trade was animated; and the whole of the supply was disposed of readily at full rates of currency. Although the supply of lambs was limited, the inquiry for them was slow.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|------------|--------|------------|---------------------|
| Price per stone of bones. (Smoking the barrel). | | | | | |
| Beef | 3s. | 2d. to 4s. | 4d. | Veal | 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d. |
| Mutton | 3s. | 4d. | 6d. | Pork | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. |
| Lamb | 4s. | 4d. | to 5s. | 0d. | |

This day is published a Pamphlet, price 1s. 6d., intitled, **AN INQUIRY** concerning the True Origin and Extent, the End and Obligation of the SABBATH, on the purely Rational, Common-sense Ground of the plainest Matters of Fact; by One who ventures to think for himself: resulting in the assured conviction of its being an exclusively Jewish Institute, bearing Even Date, and accordingly terminating, with their "peculiar" Polity; but adopted by only presumed Christian Sects, solely as part and parcel, it is humbly submitted, of a System of Religious Trading.

E. PALMER and SON, 18, Paternoster row, London.
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No. 2. The ANALYTICAL BIBLE: containing the Holy Bible, with Fifty Thousand Marginal References, and an Analytical History appended to each Book, together with an Historical Connexion between the Old and New Testaments; illustrated with Nine original coloured Maps. Price, in roan, 7s. 6d.; in morocco, 10s.

These Bibles are universally pronounced, by competent judges, to be the most beautiful of the kind. The object of the Publisher has been to give the best quality of paper and print, with eminent editorship, at the lowest possible price. It will require a sale of fourteen thousand copies of these Bibles, before the profits arising will compensate for the mere outlay on the stereotype plates: and the Publisher depends on a liberal and enlightened public to assist him in an object which must be interesting to the whole Christian community.

London: THOMAS ARNOLD, Paternoster row; and sold by all Booksellers.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND EACH.

Neatly bound in cloth, gilt, price £1 6s.
Royal paper, cloth, gilt, £2.

A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION; containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, an APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, Author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottage's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

Recommended by the following distinguished Ministers: Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D.; Rev. J. DAVIES, Bristol; Rev. G. LEGGE, Bristol; Rev. J. GILBERT, Islington; Rev. S. LUKE, Chester; Rev. G. COLLISON, D.D., Hackney; Rev. S. RANSOM, Hackney; Rev. H. CALDERWOOD, Kendal; and Rev. J. SIBREE, Coventry.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., Author of "Mammon."

"The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion."

"Epsom. JOHN HARRIS."

"A superficial survey of it ('A Guide to Family Devotion') is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves."

"Birmingham. J. A. JAMES."

"I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent; and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship."

"Homerton. J. PYE SMITH."

"It is not till after a careful perusal that I give an opinion of Mr Fletcher's 'Guide to Family Devotion.' This I do now with great pleasure; believing it to be a work eminently calculated for beneficial circulation in Christian families, to whom I would earnestly recommend it."

"Hackney. F. A. COX."

"I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate."

"Liverpool. THO. RAFFLES."

"On examination, I am much pleased with it ('A Guide to Family Devotion'), and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me."

"Weigh House. T. BINNEY."

"I highly prize your volume 'Family Devotion,' and think it well adapted to secure the objects to which you aspire. The selections of scripture are judicious; the sacred songs which you have introduced are appropriate and diversified; and, as a whole, I think the work is likely to prove a valuable aid to the piety of households."

"Hackney. JOHN CLAYTON, Jun."

"I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females, have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship for want of a selection of scriptures adapted to family reading: this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,"

"Surrey Chapel House. J. SHERMAN."

"I regard this 'Guide' as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, 'Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.' Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work."

"Maberley Chapel. ROBERT PHILIP."

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All applications for admission, with the necessary certificates, must be forwarded to the Secretary on or before the 30th instant, or they cannot be received. Printed forms of petition may be obtained on application at the School, any Tuesday or Thursday between Ten and One o'clock. Children are eligible from Seven until Eleven years of age. Subscribers of One Guinea annually, or Donors of Ten Guineas, are entitled to as many votes as there are children to be elected, and in the like proportion for every such amount contributed. They have also the privilege of nominating a candidate for every election. All persons subscribing on the day of Election are entitled to vote immediately.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Orphan Working School, September 1, 1842.

Donations and subscriptions are received by the Treasurer, Secretary, and by any member of the Committee; also at the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes street, Mansion house; Messrs Fuller and Co., Moorgate street; Messrs Rogers and Co., Clement's lane, City; and by the Collector, Mr Harrison, 21, Doris street, Kennington cross.

JUBILEE OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE have pleasure in announcing the following SERVICES, to be held in London, in connexion with the JUBILEE of the SOCIETY.

MONDAY, OCT. 10.—AFTERNOON.—Tea at New Park street, to receive the amounts collected by cards in London. EVENING.—District Prayer Meetings and Addresses.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.—EVENING.—Sermon at Finsbury Chapel, Half-past Six, by the Rev. J. ACWORTH, A.M., President of Bradford College.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.—MORNING.—Public Breakfast. EVENING.—Sermon at Surrey Chapel, by Rev. A. CARSON, LL.D., of Tubbermore, Ireland.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.—MORNING.—Public Meeting at Exeter Hall. EVENING.—Public Meeting at Finsbury Chapel.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements. JOSEPH ANGUS, Secretary.

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Two sorts, price Sixpence each. One has an emblematical device; the other has a likeness of Dr Carey. Another Medal is also published, with Portraits of five of the Originators of the Society, price Threepence. Medals for Sunday school children and young people, price One Penny each.

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| 25 | 1 0 3 | 1 0 7 | 1 15 1 |
| 30 | 1 1 10 | 1 2 1 | 1 19 10 |
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| 50 | 1 16 11 | 1 19 0 | 3 19 3 |
| 60 | 3 10 5 | 3 15 5 | 6 0 10 |

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J. S. H. has for many years given his attention to the care of the feet, and he has been very successful in giving ease and comfort, solely by making boots and shoes a proper shape, and of the softest and best materials. His new boots are remarkably neat in appearance and make, while they afford an unusual degree of support to the ankles, adapt themselves to the form without pressure, and set well without creases. This invention has been considered so original and desirable that the Patentee has been careful to register it agreeably with the provisions of the Designs Copyright act, 2 Victoria, c. 17, and ladies and gentlemen are informed that J. SPARKS HALL has no other shop in London, except that at 308, Regent street, Langham place, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

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Fiddle Threaded King's Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.

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